REGISTERED No. 4.—1878.

The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

No. 9,364—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY —*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

TO SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 68
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-6 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

THE following steamers are intended to be DESPATCHED FORTNIGHTLY from KURRACHEE to LONDON, calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Algiers, and at Lisbon once a month:—

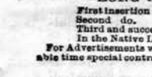
Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Date.
PATNA.....	1780	200	J. E. Withers	21st Nov, 1878.
PURULIA....	1539	200	——	5th Dec. „

Cargo and Passengers are booked here for the abovenamed places, also for East African ports for shipment here by the Kurrachee steamers which leave Bombay on dates to correspond with the dates of sailing from Kurrachee.

For freight and passage apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



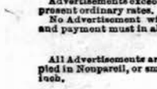
THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. PENDA, 1,526 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander H. J. GUY, R.N.R. on SATURDAY, the 23rd November 1878, at 6 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beyrore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the BUSHEER 792 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander J. W. STEWART, on THURSDAY, the 21st November 1878, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUBREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and every MONDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. BUSHEER, 792 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander J. W. STEWART, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 21st November 1878, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander R. D. DOUGHERTY, on MONDAY, the 25th November 1878, at 10 a. m., calling at Diu, Verawul, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie both ways.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

PILGRIMAGE TO GOA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED) will despatch the S. S. AKOLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. RUSSELL, from BOMBAY to PANJIM and from PANJIM to BOMBAY TWICE WEEKLY during the months of NOVEMBER, DECEMBER, and JANUARY, commencing on SATURDAY, the 9th November 1878.

The above Steamer will leave Bombay at 10 a.m. every SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, and will leave PANJIM at 4 p. m. every SUNDAY and THURSDAY.

The Steamers to be employed will leave from abreast of Carnac Bunder, Bombay, and will proceed right up to Panjim.

Deck passage hence to Panjim Rs. 4.

For passage apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st November 1878. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE

GENOA	and	BOMBAY
on the 24th,		on the 1st
of each month.		

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	Including Wine.
Suez	350	250	60	
Port Said	380	240	60	
Jaffa	420	300	120	
Beyrout	425	320	125	
Cyprus	450	330	130	
Messina	540	340	140	Without Wine.
Naples	540	340	140	
Leghorn	540	340	140	
Genoa	540	340	140	
Marseilles	550	350	145	

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGES to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st December 1878.
SUMATRA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st January 1879.
ASSOUAN, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st February 1879.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st March 1879.
SINGAPORE, to sail on THURSDAY, 20th March 1879.

Passengers and Cargo are now booked for JAFFA, BEYROUT, AND CYPRUS.

A Steamer of the Company leaves Portsaid regularly every Thursday which carries Le Passengers from Bombay to the above-named three Ports.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

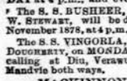
For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Nov., 1878.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIA,
2,289 Tons, 500 H. P.,
CAPTAIN GEO. READ.



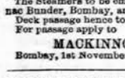
THE above Steamer will sail about the 23rd instant for Liverpool. For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 16th November 1878. Agents.

ANGLO-INDIAN AGENCY,

28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
113, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.,
(With Agents in Liverpool, Southampton, and Portsmouth.)

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.



PASSENGERS booked (free of charge) by 1st Class Steamers and sailing vessels for all ports at reduced fares. Baggage, Kit, etc., warehoused or shipped. Packages, Cases, Parcels, &c., of any size or shape forwarded at lowest rates of freight. Sovereigns supplied and Remittances effected at favourable rates of Exchange. Passengers met on board ship in Bombay and England, and every information and assistance afforded them. Telegrams have immediate attention.

WM. WATSON & Co.

Bombay, 28, Apollo Street,

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	1878.
— BOKHARA	2032 450	J. Orman	25th Nov.
(c) NIZAM	2725 450	A. E. Barlow.....	2nd Dec.
— SUBAT	3441 530	G. C. Burne	9th do.
(c) KAISAR-I-HIND	4290 700	R. Methven	16th do.
— TRAVANCORE..	1903 350	W. Barratt.....	23rd do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (c) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 14th October 1878. Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	1878.
MONGOLIA	2333 530	A. Coleman.....	26th Nov.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 14th October 1878. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE AND COLOMBO.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.
TANJORE.....	2263 450	W. W. Fentiman.. 6th Dec.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 14th October 1878. Superintendent.

EXPOSITION OF THE BODY OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER.

THE First-Class Steamer ALABAMA has been chartered to RUN to GOA and back, without touching the Intermediate ports, every four days during the months of November and December and first fortnight of January.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

On Mondays and Fridays at 8 a.m.

Departures in December will be notified hereafter.

Steam Launches and Boats will be provided for embarking and disembarking passengers at Pangim. The same will be available for conveying passengers to Old Goa, at a fee of 8 annas each.

Deck Passage..... Rs. 4.

Return Tickets will be available until the 10th January 1879. First Class Fares include Board but no Wines or Spirits, which are provided on board and charged for separately. Second Class and Third Class Fares are exclusive of meals, but supplies can be obtained on board on payment.

Apply to D. M. DE SILVA & Co., at Dr. P. P. Gomes' Dispensary, No. 19, Church Gate Street, Share Bazaar, Fort, or to their Agents, Messrs. FURTADO and BROTHER, No. 10, Kalbadevie Road, Bombay, or Apollo Bunder on day of sailing.

CHEAP PASSAGE FOR GOA PILGRIMS.

THE well-known Steamers GOGAH and NAGOTNA sail from Carnac Bunder for Coast and Goa, Pangim, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 6-30 a.m.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Passage rates from Shore to Shore.....	20	10	3
Return Tickets available for one month	30	15	...

exclusive of messing, which can be had on board on payment. Tickets are issued at the Booking Office, Carnac Bunder, on the days of sailing.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE COMPANY'S S. S. CASTORE Capt. A. LUCIOLI will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on the 25th DECEMBER 1878.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste.....	Rs. 400	Rs. 300	Rs. 180 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)..	„ 375	„ 295	„ 143 0
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 255	„ 131 0
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122 0
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66 8

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON.

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover, are granted by the Undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London....	£12-3	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne.}	£9-19	£9-14
First Class, Cologne to London ..}		

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free luggage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

For information about the Weekly Mail service to and from CYPRUS, and for Freight, Passage, and further particulars apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI,
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company.
Sassoon Ho se, 7, Elphinstone Circle, 28t Oct., 1878.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

TO BE SOLD by Public Auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., at their rooms on MONDAY next, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m.

An Invoice of treadle sewing machines deserving the attention of those who use these useful domestic aid.

Also a small invoice of glassware—such as tumblers, wine glasses, sodawater glasses, goblets, and rugs.

SALE OF COPPER BRAZIERS.

On MONDAY next, the 25th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, on account and at the risk of Cultinajee Govindjee—

C C—3942, 3943, 3944, 3945, 3947, 3952, 3964, 3968, 3969, 3971, 3972, 3973, 3978, 3919, 3922, 3921, 3939, 3940, 3692 and 3695.

20 cases copper braziers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF SUPERIOR PERFUMERY AND MEDICINES from the well known makers, G F COWARD and Co.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 27th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, an invoice of superior perfumery and medicine just landed ex steam-ship Pekin, consisting of assorted lozenges and comfits, Seidlitz powders, soda-water powder, permanent ink, Gregory powder, carbonate of magnesia, carbonate of soda, tartaric acid, cream of tartar, essence of ginger, chamomile and ginger, peppermint, spirit of lavender and harts-horn, tincture of myrrh, laudanum, balsam copiæ, chloroform, Daby's carminvitive, brandy bitters, glycerine, assorted essences, oil and milk of roses, golden verbina lavender, and macassar oil, camphorated, Victoria dentifrices, lavender water, can de luce, bear's grease, macassar pomade, cold cream, Circassian ocean, rose lipsalve, marrow oil, violet powder, face powder, Jamaica pomatum, Epsom salt, &c.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 21st November 1878.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE AND COMPANY.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT CHOPATY.

Messrs. S. SHREECRISTNAJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the premises at 4 p.m., on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, by order of Mortgagee, Poorshotum Futiajee, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Hurichund Morobs, deceased, and his heirs.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground in the Oart, commonly called Bhorbebhat, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house situate at Chopaty Road, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwer, containing by admeasurement three hundred and fifteen square yards and seven-ninths of a square yard, and bounded as follows:—on the east by the house of Bhicoo Jugonathjee, on west by the property of Wishwanath Atmaram, or by the public passage of the said Oart, and on south by the Oart of Tullibghur Dowlatgur, and which said premises are in possession of the said Hurrichund Morobs, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 844, and the said house and premises is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

WANTED.

WANTED, a THOROUGHLY COMPETENT FITTER who well understands and is experienced in the erecting of Messrs. Platt Brothers and Co.'s machinery, especially the Mules. None need apply who does not hold First Class Testimonials. Apply to the undersigned.

શા૦ મુલજી જેઠાની કા૦
i. e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
The Khandeish Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, Limited.
No. 3, Church Lane, Fort, Bombay, 19th November 1878.

HOTELS.

THE BYCULLA HOTEL,

BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.

JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND PINTO'S HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both Hotels, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotels are now OPENED to VISITORS. There are seven separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels well adapted for Families, for whose comfort every care is taken The Hotels are well situated, occupy a central position, and are therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. They are also nearest to the Station and in a breezy locality under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill as a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.

SIGNOR AUGUSTO CAGLI,
CHEVALIER DE LA COURONNE D'ITALIE,
has the pleasure to announce
TWO GRAND CONCERTS,
THURSDAY, „ 21ST,
SATURDAY, „ 23RD,
Previous to the departure of the Company to Calcutta.

PROGRAMME
FOR THURSDAY, 21ST NOVEMBER 1878,

PART I.

Romanza..... "Un Ballo in Maschera"..... Verdi.
SIGNOR BERGAMASCHI.
Cavatina..... "Barbiere" (Rosina)..... Rossini.
SIGNORA COY.
Duetto..... „ ..... "Educando di Sorrento"..... Usiglio.
COMPOSED IN BOMBAY IN 1864.
SIGNORA BRUSA E SIGNOR CORTESI.
Terzetto..... "Lucrezia Borgia"..... Donizetti.
SIGNORA GIENOLINI, SIGNORI COY AND BERGAMASCHI.
Aria..... "Favorita"..... Donizetti
SIGNOR MACCHIAVELLI.
Aria e Miserere..... "Trovatore"..... Verdi.
BY THE WHOLE COMPANY.

PART II.

Duetto..... "Sonnambula"..... Bellini.
SIGNORA AND SIGNOR COY.
Aria..... "Ebreo"..... Apolloni.
SIGNOR SALVARANI.
Duetto..... "Saffo"..... Pacini.
SIGNORE GIENOLINI E MANCINI.
Aria Buffa..... "Matilde d Chabran"..... Rossini.
SIGNOR CORTESI.
Duetto..... "Don Giovanni"..... Mozart.
LA CI DAREM LA MANO.
SIGNORA COY AND SIGNOR BERGAMASCHI.
Finale..... "Nabucco (Ninus)..... Verdi.
SI APPRESSA L'ISTANTE.
BY THE WHOLE COMPANY.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Change of Programme each evening.

Concert to commence at 9 o'clock.

Tickets to be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., where plan of the Hall may be seen.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats	Rs. 5
Unreserved Seats	3
Hall	2
Gallery	1

Subscription to the series of 3 Concerts for reserved seats Rs. 12. Double Tickets for a Lady and Gentleman Rs. 20.

BANK OF BENGAL.

APPLICATIONS will be received up to the 7th proximo for the APPOINTMENT of KHAZANCHEE. Further particulars will be furnished on application.

By Order of the Directors,

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Calcutta, 8th November 1878.

NOTICE.

REMOVAL.—It is hereby notified that the MEETINGS of the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION will cease to be held in the Rooms over the Tract Society's Depôt, and that from FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, until further notice, they will be held at 8-30 on FRIDAY EVENINGS in the GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S INSTITUTE, KALBADEVI, which has been kindly lent for the purpose.

Bombay, 20th November 1878.

Sec. Cloth, Rs. 4.

LANGUAGES OF AFGHANISTAN.—The Conversation Manual contains Phrases carefully selected and arranged for Officers on Military Duty, Reconnoitring, Surveying, Superintending Works, &c., &c., with brief Grammars and full Vocabularies in the Persian of Herat and the Pushoo of the Peshawur Frontier.

Bombay:—THACKER & Co.
London:—RICHARDSON & Co., 13, Pall Mall, S. W.

MADAME BOULARD,
16, MEADOW STREET.

BEST SILK ALPACCAS, per yard As. 12.
BRILLIANT STUFFS, per yard As. 18.
BEST FRENCH MERINOS, per yard As. 12½.
ALEXANDRIA CHECKS, per yard As. 6.
BEST BLACK VELVETS, per yard Rs. 2 to 2½.
QUILTED SATIN SKIRTS, Rs. 12.
NEWEST STYLES FRENCH BONNETS AND HATS, Rs. 10 to 14.
GIRLS' COSTUMES, Rs. 9 to 14.
BOYS' SUITS, Rs. 6 to 8.
LADIES' WARM JACKETS, Rs. 10 to 15.
SATIN BRIDAL FANS, Rs. 7 to 9.
LADIES' COSTUMES, Rs. 18 to 29,
FEATHERS, Annas 8 to Rs. 4.
&c., &c.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, vacated by W. Gordon, Esq. Rent Rs. 150. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent

TO BE LET, EXTENSIVE PREMISES at Girgaum, lately Messrs. Collett and Co.'s Coach Factory. For rent and other particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, the LOWER PART of a Bungalow in Middle Colaba. Rent Rs. 80. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

In the MATTER of the LAST WILL and TESTAMENT of HAJEE ISMAIL HAJEE HUBEB, late of Bombay, Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, deceased.

MEYA HAJEE TYAB HAJEE REMTOOLA, DADABHOY HORMUSJEE and RUSTOMJEE DOSSABHOY SETNA ..... } Applicants.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an APPLICATION for PROBATE of the last WILL and TESTAMENT of the late HAJEE ISMAIL HAJEE HUBEB, deceased, has been made to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay by MEYA HAJEE TYAB HAJEE REMTOOLA, DADABHOY HORMUSJEE and RUSTOMJEE DOSSABHOY SETNA, above-named as the Executors therein named. ALL PERSONS connected or interested in the estate of the said deceased are hereby informed of such application having been made.—Dated this 20th day of November 1878.

MACFARLANE AND GILBERT,
Applicants' Attorneys.

BATH COLLEGE, BATH.

PRESIDENT.—His Grace the Duke of CLEVELAND, K.G.
Head Master, T. W. DUNN, Esq., M. A., late Fellow and Assistant Tutor of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, and for ten years a Master in Clifton College.

The general constitution of the College, the rules, the routine of studies, the discipline is and out of school hours, the boarding-house, and other arrangements are the same as at Clifton College.

The College and the School-house are on an elevated site above the city.

TERMS.

Tuition and School Fees for Boys under 13..£29 per annum.
„ „ over 13.. 25 „
Boys admitted by the Council ..... 4 „ extra.
Boarding Fees (exclusive of Tuition Fee)..... 60 per annum.
„ for Boys under 13..... 55 „

Fees covering the whole charges and costs of boys whose parents are abroad, including the boarding of the boys during the vacations, 150l. per annum.

There are Four or more Scholarships open for competition, varying from 25l. to 85l. per annum.

Application respecting admissions to be addressed to SIR HENRY FREELING, Bart, Hon. Sec.

All other communications to the HEAD MASTER.

NOTICE is hereby given, that JAFFER MOLADEEN, of Bombay, Khoja inhabitant, hath contracted and agreed to sell to ALLARAKHIA NATHOO, also of Bombay, Khoja inhabitant, all that piece of Furzundaree ground, admeasuring about two hundred square yards, situate on the west side of Chinch Bunder Second Row Road, in the sub-district of Mandvie, outside the Fort, in Bombay, and bounded on the north by the property of Fazulbhoy Hubibbhoy, on the east by the Chinch Bunder Second Row Road, on the south by the property of Sheriff Sallay Mahomed, on the west by the sweeper's passage, all together with the dwelling house or messuage situate thereon, and bearing No. 6 in the Books of the Bombay Municipality, and two cutcha-built tile sheds No. 7, subject to two several indentures of mortgage, dated respectively the 21st day of September 1867, and made between the said Jaffer Moladeen of the one part and Dadoo Ibrahim of the other part, and 9th day April 1878, and made between the said Jaffer Moladeen of the one part and the said Allarakhia Nathoo of the other part. ALL PERSONS having or claiming any right, title, or interest whatsoever to or in the said hereditaments and premises by way of sale, gift, inheritance, mortgage, trust, lease, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to Mr. JAMSETJEE CURSETJEE CAMA, Solicitor for the purchaser, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims.—Dated this 20th day of November 1878.

ALLARAKHIA NATHOO.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce; Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from purchaser and seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and Breaking to Harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A Nutmeg Grey high-caste Arab, 4 years, 15 hands, very handsome, showy, up to weight and good tempered, trots and canters well, would make a first charger. Rs. 1,800.

A Bay Arab, 5 years, 15 hands, up to 14 stone, a good mover. Rs. 1,000.

A Bay Australian, 5 years, 14-2 high, a good showy stepper, perfect in saddle and harness, with a new Victoria Phaeton, only 2 months in use, and set of English harness. Turn-out Rs. 1,400.

A very pretty pair of Bay Arab Galloways, 4 years, 13-3 high, beautifully matched, and step well together, perfect in saddle, single and double harness. Rs. 1,000.

A pair of Brown Walers, about 15-2 high, very serviceable, and good single or double harness horses. Rs. 700.

A Chesnut Arab Horse and Shigram. Rs. 400.

A pair of handsome Bay Waler Mares, very fast, good steppers, and perfectly quiet and steady; also a Mall Phaeton in good order, by "Kesterton," with set of English brass-mounted harness. Turn-out Rs. 2,000.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 21st November 1878.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

THE Company's Supplies of these Goods are from the best Manufacturers only, and may be thoroughly relied upon for strength and wear. In elegance, novelty of design, and variety of selection the Stock is unequalled by any in the Presidency.

EPERGNES, DESSERT AND FLOWER STANDS,
in a variety of new and elegant designs,
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 165.

CRUET FRAMES,
Full sized,
5, 6 or 7 Bottles.
From Rs. 36 to Rs. 100.

BREAKFAST CRUETS,
In a variety of pretty shapes and Fancy designs.
From Rs. 15 to Rs. 50.

MUFFINEERS,
All Electro-plate in a number of different designs,
Sets of 3 in cases,
From Rs. 25 to Rs. 60,
Singly from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10.

Glass Mounted in Electro,
From Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 6.

PICKLE FRAMES,
Carrying one, two or three bottles,
From Rs. 25 to Rs. 85.

ICE PITCHERS,
In a variety of Elegant designs with moveable stone China Lining.
Invaluable for Champagne Cups, &c.
From Rs. 35 to Rs. 65.

CLARET JUGS,
All Electro-plate, or Glass-mounted with Electro-plate.
From Rs. 25 to Rs. 112.

SPIRIT & LIQUEUR FRAMES,
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 100.

SALVERS AND WAITERS,
of 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18 inches diameter, in a variety of handsome patterns.
From Rs. 16 to Rs. 70.

FISH KNIVES AND CARVERS,
From Rs. 80 to Rs. 175.

BISCUIT BOXES,
All Electro-plate, richly Chased and Engraved, or in Glass-mounted with Electro-plate,
From Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 100.

JAM AND MARMALADE JEERS,
All Electro-plate, handsomely Chased or Engraved, or in Glass-mounted in Electro-plate.
From Rs. 12 to Rs. 35.

EGG FRAMES,
With 4 or 6 Cups and Spoons.
From Rs. 27 to Rs. 60.

TABLE CANDLESTICKS,
With Shades complete, per pair,
From Rs. 45 to Rs. 60.

CHAMBER CANDLESTICKS,
With Shades and Extinguishers, per pair,
From Rs. 25 to Rs. 45.

DESSERT KNIVES AND FORKS,
Richly chased, engraved, or plain, in Ivory, Pearl or Plain handles; sets of 6 and 12, in handsome cases,
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 165.

OVAL SIDE DISHES,
of the Beaded, Greek Key, Scroll and other Patterns, each pair, forming at pleasure or six dishes.
From Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 per pair
or in set of 4,
From Rs. 375 to Rs. 425.

OVAL BREAKFAST DISHES,
with Drainers.
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 112 each.

ROUND VEGETABLE DISHES,
With or without handles and divisions for 3 different kinds of Vegetable.
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 120.

SALT CELLARS AND SPOONS,
Cases containing 4 or 6 each, in a variety of beautiful patterns,
From Rs. 36 to Rs. 70.

Glass Neatly Mounted,
In Electro Plate.
From Rs. 10 to Rs. 20.

ICE PAILS,
All Electro-plate,
From Rs. 22 to Rs. 56.

DESSERT FRUIT SPOONS,
Very handsome, in Morocco Cases.
From Rs. 30 to Rs 60.

SODAWATER & PEG STANDS,
From Rs. 25 to Rs. 150.

TEA & COFFEE SERVICES,
comprising
Coffee Pot, Tea Pot, Covered Cream Jug and Sugar Basin.

Bachelor's Miniature Sets,
From Rs. 45 to Rs. 225.
Family Services,
From Rs. 120 to Rs. 300.

BUTTER DISHES,
All Electro-plate with plain or revolving Cover.
From Rs. 27 to Rs 50.

Glass Mounted in Electro-Plate,
From Rs. 20 to Rs. 45.

SARDINE BOXES,
From Rs. 20 to Rs. 30.

TOAST RACKS,
From Rs. 8 to Rs. 20.

EGG BOILERS,
Various designs.
From Rs. 30 to Rs. 40.

NAPKIN RINGS,
Sets of 6 in Morocco Cases.
From Rs. 13 to Rs 40.

MISCELLANEOUS PIECES.

AG DANS.
CALL BELLS.
ETNAS.
BUTTER KNIVES.
CHAMPAGNE BOTTLE HOLDERS.
CAKE BASKETS.
CIGAR LAMPS.
CRUMB SCOOPS.
FISH CARVERS AND KNIVES.
MENU HOLDERS.
OYSTER SCOLLOPS.
PICKLE FORKS.
PIE DISH COVERS.
SAUCE FRAMES.
SPOON WARMERS.
SALAD BOWLS.
TEA INFUSERS.
TODDY MAKERS.
KNIFE RESTS.
SAUCE BOTTLE FRAMES.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

BOMBAY:
RAMPART ROW, FORT,
AND
BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA.

POONA:
ARSENAL ROAD, STAFF LINES.

PIANOS! PIANOS!

JUST RECEIVED IN PERFECT CONDITION
A FEW
SCHIEDMAYER'S
SYMPATHETIC PIANOS.
Of Solid Walnut Wood and made expressly
FOR INDIA.

Price Rs. 675 Nett Cash, inclusive of packing.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

OPENING OF NEW GOODS.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CO.,

PARIS NOVELTIES OF THE DAY.

FRENCH HOUSE,

6, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

20th November, 1878.

INDIA TO ENGLAND by THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE. Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazette*

PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and from Messrs. Thacker & Co

For Sale at this Office, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING for Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1873. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4 and for single Copy, One Anna

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 20TH, 1878.

A further decline of ¼th in Consols was reported in London yesterday, the quotation now being 95¼. The price for French Rentes is maintained at Fcs. 112½. Enfaced Rupee Paper is still quoted at Rs. 76½ for Fours, and Rs. 81½ for Four-and-a-half per cent. Exchange on India 60 days' sight remains at 1s. 7¾d.

In the London General Produce Market Linseed is quiet and Rapeseed dull at previous rates. The Colonial Wool sales which commenced yesterday opened void of competition at 5 per cent. decline. Coffee and Cocoanut Oil are both unchanged. The landings of Coffee during the week amount to 700 tons, the deliveries to 1,100 and the stock to 15,000 tons.

The Piece Goods Market in Manchester yesterday was dull, but the quotations are unchanged from those of last Friday.

Cotton is reported to be steady in Liverpool at previous rates—the sales amounted to 7,000 bales, of which 1,200 were Surats.

The auctions for E. I. Wool opened in Liverpool yesterday with 19,000 bales which were difficult of sale at 5 per cent. decline.

Yesterday's Telegram from New York quotes ready Mid.-Uplands at 9¾ and Futures at 9⅝, which shows a decline of ⅛th in the latter. The Receipts at the Ports now stand as follows.

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Tuesday's Receipts	36,000	23,000	28 000
Four days' do.	88,000	102,000	106,000
Total since 1st Sept	1,449,000	1,233,000	1,437,000

The Directors of the Bank of Bombay at the weekly Board Meeting this afternoon made no alteration in their rates of discount and interest, which remain at 4 per cent. in fixed Loans on Government Securities, and 5 per cent. on Demand Loans on similar Securities. In the Bazaar Money is rather tighter.

Sterling Exchange opened this morning at a decline of 1-16th on yesterday's rates, and even at the decline the Banks are more willing buyers than sellers. Notwithstanding the quotation for Bar Silver being nominally unchanged at home, it is evident that the sales on behalf of the German Government must have a weakening effect, and it seems difficult to find a reason for present rates being supported, so long as business continues so dull as it is now. We quote as follows :—

Bank Bills, on demand	...Is. 7¾d.	per Re.
Do. 6 months' sight	...Is. 7¾d.	"
Credits, 3 "	...Is. 7 13-16d.	"
Documents, 3 "	...Is. 7¾d.	"
France, 3 "	...2-10.	"

On Calcutta rates remain unchanged at 100¼ for demand Bills and 99½ for 60 days' sight Drafts.

Government Paper keeps very firm, and rates have a hardening tendency. We quote Rs. 95 for Fours and Four-and-a half per cent., and Rs. 100½ for the New Four-and-a-half per cent. Loan.

The Share Market is quiet with nothing of any importance doing in any description. The tendency is all in favour of buyers, but practically values are not much changed. In Land Companies Colabas have given way Rs. 5. In Spinning and Weaving Companies Scrip Alexandras have declined Rs. 20, Broach Mills Rs. 2, Dhurumseys Rs. 5, Fleming Rs. 5, Great Eastern Rs. 20, Manockjee Petits Rs. 5, and Oriental Rs. 5. Hydrabad have advanced Rs. 30 per share. Quotations for Bank and Miscellaneous shares are all unchanged.

Cotton to-day has continued to show great quietness and for export we have not heard of a single purchase of any importance. In old Cotton the Mills prevent any material decline in price, but of New Cotton there are more sellers, both European and natives, at our last quotations.

Linseed is unchanged, small purchases are reported at Rs. 6-8 per cwt. For New Seed we quote Rs. 6 to Rs. 6-1 per cwt. for March-April delivery, and no buyers.

Rapeseed is dull at Rs. 7-2 to Rs. 7-4 per cwt. for Guzerat.

Of Wheat there are still no supplies.

Freights are very dull. The rate for Liverpool via Canal is still 7s. 6d. to 10s. per ton, and relets are reported to have been made for Marseilles in the Rubattino Steamer leaving on the 1st proximo at 20s. per ton. By sail there is still no enquiry.

Piece Goods show no quotable change. From the Bazaar there is still very little doing, and from first hands the sales are insignificant.

Coals to arrive are steady, but on the spot there is not much doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Nominal Value per sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p.ct	132
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 do	737½
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 do	700
Bank of Madras	80,000	250	all	10 do	680
National Bank of India.	37,320	£20	£12-10	6 do	109

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	4,062	2,000	all	15 p.s*	870
Fores Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p. s.	120
Masagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	750
Portuguese Land Company, Limited	5,000	1,400	all	15 p.s.	220xd

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20 21⅜ 3⅜	p. ct		300
Do. New £20 Shares	..	£20 19⅜ 14⅜	do		28
Ditto	..	£20 6⅜ 7⅜	do		73
Ditto	..	£20 21 13⅛	do		32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,100
Do. New Shares.	..	£18 19⅜ 9⅛	do		250

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co.	150	5,000	2,500	150 p.s.	1,100	
Alpert Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	125 do	900	
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 p.ct	500	
Apollo Press Co.	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	565	
Bellary	175	1,000	all	25	620	
Berar Company (New)	155	500	all	60 p.s	450	
Indian Press Co.	1,000	350	all	14 do	110	
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do	66	
Carwar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	500	
Colaba Press Co	500	1,480	all	20 do	500 xd.	
Dhollera P. and G. Co.	400	500	all	18 do	160 xd.	
East India Press Co.	353	1,000	all	100 do	930	
Fort Press Co	50	8,500	1,250	50 do	1,100	
French Press Co	300	500	all	75 p.s.	410	
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co	1,125	400	350	30 do	285	
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	350	
Sassoon's Press Co.	600	500	all	25 do	320	
Scinde Press Co.	400	250	250	60 do	230	
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.	100	1,000	925	150 do	1,225	
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.ct	550	
Volkart's United Press Co.	50	1,000	1,000	25 p.s.	600 xd.	

* Per Share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	—	750	
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	2,250	400	all	25 p.s.	1,200	
Alfred Mills Co.	250	1,000	1,000	50 p.s.	1,125	
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	55 p.	1,745	
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	2 p.ct	80	
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000	..	40 p.s.	1,200	
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	35 p.s*	960	
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	300	all	15 p.s*	170	
Broach Mills	1,800	150	all	10 p.s*	40	
Colabs S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	25 p.s*	655	
Coorla S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	30 p.s*	975	
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	30 p. s.	615 xd.	
Dhurumsey Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	35 p.s*	715	
Empress S. and W. Co.	700	500	400	..	380	
Fleming S. and W. Co.	2,750	500	all	40 p.s*	390	
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	40 p.s*	1,020	
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	30 p.s.	970	
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	1,000	..	800	
Jeevraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	35 p.s*	800	
Khandesh Spinning	750	1,000	all	50 p.s*	950	
K. Munconjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	50 p.s*	785	
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	700	
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	70 p.s*	1,300	
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..	25	
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	25p.s*	335	
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	40p.s*	1,270	
Morarjee Spinning	1,742	1,000	all	30 p.s*	1,070 xd.	
Masagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	..	235	
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	35 p.	870	
Norisd S. and W. Co.	400	1,000	all	..	225	
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all	..	410	
Nursey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	10 p.s*	285	
Oriental	1,000	625	all	25 p.s*	730	
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,000	all	75	990	
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	25 p.s.	990	
Soondercas Spinning	660	1,000	all	75 p.s.	740	
Do do. ½ Share	400	1,000	250	125 p.s.	395	
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	20 p.s.	940	
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	25 p.s.	700	

* Per Share for the half-year

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	500	1874 p.s.	2,025	
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	150	10,000	2,000	250 p. s.	3,050	
Bombay Gas Company	50,000	50	all	7½ p. ct	58	
Bombay Saw Mills Co.	600	1,000	all	60 p. s.	600	
Landing and Shipping Co of Kurrachee, Ld.	500	500	200	36 p. s.	220	
Mazbar Company, Ld.	1,150	200	100	7½ p. ct	50	
Mechanics' Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	p. s.	15 xd.	
Prince of Wales Insurance Company	250	8,000	1,000	75 p. s.	1,050	
Treacher and Co.	1,000	500	all	62½ p. s.	665	
Vizgas Patent Slip Co.	3,000	250	all	6 p. ct	28	

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 16th November 1878.

Open, 444 Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	48,313	0	6
Merchandize	50,745	0	0
Other Receipts	500	0	0
Telegraph	479	0	0
Total Rs.	1,30,075	0	0

Corresponding week in November 1877.

Open 444 Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	61,125	0	0
Merchandize	1,08,600	0	0
Other Receipts	5,000	0	0
Telegraph	802	0	0
Total Rs.	1,75,587	0	0
Decrease Rs.	45,512	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE
AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

The barque Alata, 805 tons, Captain J. Hansen, will sail to-day for Diamond Island, in ballast.

The s. s. Oorun, 162 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, sailed yesterday for Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo, and 144 deck passengers.

The s. s. Cyrnus, 1,070 tons, Captain E. J. Penney, arrived in harbour yesterday from Sunderland, 16th Oct, calling at Malta, Post Said, and the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 1,865 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
20	Cyenus (s)	Penney	Sunderland, Oct 16.
	Surat (s)	Southampton	Oct 24.
	J. G. Dalhousie(s)	Powell	Vingorla, Nov 19.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
20	Burrush (s)	Nailer	Zanzibar.
	Akola (s)	Russell	Goa.
	Oorun (s)	Baker	Coast and Cutch.

The barque Alota, Hensen, to Diamond Island, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The Steamer Plainmeller, to Calais via the Canal, was entered for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.
15 Baghdad (s) ..... Scott ..... Moulmein, Nov 7.
C. of Canterbury(s) Marr ..... Glasgow, Oct 8.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 15.—Steamer Peshawur. Ship Rydalmere.

PASSENGERS.

Per Baghdad—Mr Velgers, Mrs Arakiel and 2 daughters, Miss Wyllie, Mr and Mrs Vorisnis, Mrs Peters, Mr Beverly.
Per City of Canterbury—Messrs Street, Don, Davey, Rae, Milne, Crickshanks, Moncrieff, Shaw, Rose, Fonder, Hurrold, Jones, Wigg, and McKeller, Mr and Mrs Alston, Mrs Gray and infant, Lieut A Mansel, and Revd W C Fyfe.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By City of Canterbury—Steamer City of Edinburgh off Perim Island, steamer City of Manchester in Lat, 7-40 N, Long, 72-21 E.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.
17 Malda (s) .... Calcutta.
18 Peshawur(s) .... Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.
16 Merkara (s) .... London.
Dorunda (s) .... Calcutta.
17 Africa (s) .... Calcutta.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 30 Chilbern, ss, Richardson, from Perim.
Oct. 29 Oxfordshire, ss, Jones, from Cardiff.
Nov. 1 Kadina, s., Knight, from Glasgow.
2 Hallamshire, ss, Sanderson, from Cardiff.
2 Ferronia, ss, Schultz, from Hamburg.
6 Alnwick Castle, ss, Halder, from Colombo.
6 Australis, ss, Cates, from London.
7 Glamorgan, ss, Buck, from Yokohama.
7 Monzolia, ss, Coleman, from Venice.
8 Purulia, ss, Cotton, from London.
8 Australis, ss, Bozzoni, from Genoa.
9 Arabia, ss, Serra, from Bombay.
9 Trentham Hall, ss, Shaw, from Bombay.
10 Tigre, ss, Lormier, from Shanghai.
10 Humbert, ss, Arnott, from Bombay.
10 Hindostan, ss, Haselwood, from Bombay.
12 Simcom, H M S, ship, Grant, from Cyprus.
12 Krishna, ss, Powell, from Bombay.
13 Rigs, ss, Clark, from China.

DEPARTURES.

6 Alnwick Castle, ss, Halder, to London.
7 Oxfordshire, ss, Jones, to Colombo.
7 Australis, ss, Cates, to Calcutta.
7 Glamorgan, ss, Buck, to New York.
7 Monzolia, ss, Coleman, to Bombay.
8 Hallamshire, ss, Sanderson, to Bussorah.
8 Ferronia, ss, Schultz, to China.
9 Purulia, ss, Cotton, to Kurrachee.
9 Australis, ss, Bozzoni, to Bombay.
9 Arabia, ss, Serra, to Genova.
9 Trentham Hall, ss, Shaw, to Liverpool.
10 Tigre, ss, Lormier, to Marseilles.
10 Humbert, ss, Arnott, to Salina.
10 Hindustan, ss, Haselwood, to London.
12 Kadina, ss, Knight, to Adelaide.
12 Rigs, ss, Clark, to London.
13 Simcom H M S ship, Grant, to Bombay.
13 Krishna, ss, Powell, to Bombay.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Chiltern, ss, Richardson, from Perim.

DAILY IMPORTS.—November 20.

From Liverpool.

Branksome Hall s—356 bundles sheet iron and 100 boxes tinned plates, Tyrebally Essoofally ; 4 hog-heads stout, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee ; 1 case hardware, Sawyer and Co ; 50 cases whiskey, Booth and Co ; 10 cases tin reflectors and 7 cases hardware, Jaffer Rehimtoola.

From London.

Kaisar I Hind s—25 drums varnish, Hajee Essmail Jetha Sons, Fleur de Lis—50 kegs bird shots, Ludha Ebram and Co.
Dragon—22 casks hardware, Bhicoo Sazba and Co.

From Marseilles.

Mongolia s—4 cases saffron, L Narayen and Co.

From Glasgow.

India s—18 cases sherry, the Bombay Club.

From Bordeaux.

Arabia s—14 cases brandy, Eduljee Bazonjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—November 20.

For Liverpool.

India s—251 cotton, Alladinbhoy Dewjeebhoy ; 88 bales cotton, Beherbaus Ambaidas ; 59 bales wool, Khimjee Luckmedas ; 26 bales wool, Mooljee Jaitha and Co ; 138 bales cotton dropping, Govindram Bwarkadass ; 23 bales wool and 4 bales rags, Goculdas Toolseedas.

For London.

Kaiser-I Hind s—72 bales coir yarn, The Cooper Landing Co ; 150 cwts coir rope and 5 cwts B horns, Mooljee Gouldass.

For Trieste.

Bokhara s—150 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co.

For Genoa.

Australis s—4,500 cwts gingellyseed, Peel, Cassels and Co.

For Calais.

Plainmeller s—34,500 cwts rapeseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

For Marseilles.

Salisbury s—1,000 cwts B horns, George Lockhart and Co.
Australis s—6 bales silk, Meiffre, Neveu and Co.

For Calcutta.

Pombas—200 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

For Hongkong.

Mongolia's—76 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co ; 200 bales twist, Nurses Kessowjee ; 25 bales twist, Hajee Essac Fliias ; 823 cwts sumadasstone, Chugon Moolchund ; 46 cases sharkfins and 5 cases fishmaws, Fazul Mahomed ; 27 cases sharkfins and 3 cases fishmaws, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 50 bales twist, Jadowjee Doongersee.

DEPARTURES.

6 Alnwick Castle, ss, Halder, to London.
7 Oxfordshire, ss, Jones, to Colombo.
7 Australis, ss, Cates, to Calcutta.
7 Glamorgan, ss, Buck, to New York.
7 Mongolia, ss, Coleman, to Bombay.
8 Hallamshire, ss, Sanderson, to Bussorah.
8 Ferronia, ss, Schultz, to China.
9 Purulia, ss, Cotton, to Kurrachee.
9 Australis, ss, Bozzoni, to Bombay.
9 Arabia, ss, Serra, to Genova.
9 Trentham Hall, ss, Shaw, to Liverpool.
10 Tigre, ss, Lormier, to Marseilles.
10 Humbert, ss, Arnott, to Salina.
10 Hindustan, ss, Haselwood, to London.
12 Kadina, ss, Knight, to Adelaide.
12 Rigs, ss, Clark, to London.
13 Simcom H M S ship, Grant, to Bombay.
13 Krishna, ss, Powell, to Bombay.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Chiltern, ss, Richardson, from Perim.

DAILY IMPORTS.—November 20.

From Liverpool.

Branksome Hall s—356 bundles sheet iron and 100 boxes tinned plates, Tyrebally Essoofally ; 4 hog-heads stout, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee ; 1 case hardware, Sawyer and Co ; 50 cases whiskey, Booth and Co ; 10 cases tin reflectors and 7 cases hardware, Jaffer Rehimtoola.

From London.

Kaisar I Hind s—25 drums varnish, Hajee Essmail Jetha Sons, Fleur de Lis—50 kegs bird shots, Ludha Ebram and Co.
Dragon—22 casks hardware, Bhicoo Sazba and Co.

From Marseilles.

Mongolia s—4 cases saffron, L Narayen and Co.

From Glasgow.

India s—18 cases sherry, the Bombay Club.

From Bordeaux.

Arabia s—14 cases brandy, Eduljee Bazonjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—November 20.

For Liverpool.

India s—251 cotton, Alladinbhoy Dewjeebhoy ; 88 bales cotton, Beherbaus Ambaidas ; 59 bales wool, Khimjee Luckmedas ; 26 bales wool, Mooljee Jaitha and Co ; 138 bales cotton dropping, Govindram Bwarkadass ; 23 bales wool and 4 bales rags, Goculdas Toolseedas.

For London.

Kaiser-I Hind s—72 bales coir yarn, The Cooper Landing Co ; 150 cwts coir rope and 5 cwts B horns, Mooljee Gouldass.

For Trieste.

Bokhara s—150 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co.

For Genoa.

Australis s—4,500 cwts gingellyseed, Peel, Cassels and Co.

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HIGH COURT—November 21.

[Before the Honorable Mr. Justice Bayley].

Matrimonial Jurisdiction.

For Investigation under Section 408 of Act X. of 1877.

In person—Mary Jordan vs W J Jordan.

Long Cause.

717-77—Craigie L and O—Lewis Alexander Wallace and others vs F G Jefferson and others—Jefferson and P.—Part heard.

[Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Green.]

Short Cause.

346-78—In person—Currumchund Veljee vs Luckmidass Nuthoobhoy and others—Part heard.

For Investigation under Section 408 of Act X. of 1877.

In person—Ashabai and another vs Balabhai and others.

Long Cause.

For further hearing.

256-78—Craigie, L and O—Hurryvallubdass Cullliandass and another vs Bhoychund Vurdman and another—Crawford and B and Rimington, H and C.—Part heard.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—November 18.

Keilly, Lieut, Comt Dept, on leave, from Poona.

November 19

Baird, 2nd Lieut, 14th Regt, on Med Cert, from Rankhet.
Wright, Lieut, R A, on Med, Cert, from——
Hooper, Lieut, 13th Lt Infantry, on duty, from Declalee.

November 20.

Coles, Lieut, 1-3rd The Buff, on Med Cert, from Cawnpore.
Ellis, Major, R A, on Med Cert, from Po na.
Franklyn, Dy Surg Genl, on duty, from Baroda.
Benson, Lieut, 12th Lancers, on duty, from Secundrabad.
Simpson, Lieut, Staff Cor, s, on Med Cert, from Madras.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, November 16.)

The services of Surgeon J Moran are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

Surgeon S H Browne, of the Bengal Medical Service, Officiating Civil Surgeon Seoni, in the Central Provinces, is confirmed in that appointment, vice Surgeon H G Hall, Civil Surgeon of Wardha, resigned.

Surgeon W E Johnson, of the Madras Medical Service, to officiate as Civil Surgeon, vice Surgeon Browne.

The services of Dr H S F Warth, Collector of Customs, Saugor, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the P W Department.

Mr F T Hewson, c s, Officiating Political Assistant, 3rd Class, and Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana, is appointed to be Magistrate of Abu and Assistant to the General superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity in Lower Rajputana.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, 9th November 1878.

The undermentioned officer of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 20 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Major ; Captain W J Parker.

The undermentioned officer, having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the Staff Corps, is promoted to the rank of Captain : Lieut A W Jamieson, Bengal Staff Corps.

Lieut Colonel J P Sherriff, Bengal Staff Corps, is promoted to the rank of Col nel by Brevet, from the 16th May 1878.

The Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's Personal Staff :—Colonel T D Baker, c s., 18th Foot (Aide-de-Camp to the Queen) to officiate as Military Secretary, vice Lieut-Colonel the Hon'ble G F H Villiers, on leave.

The undermentioned officers are appointed to officiate as Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, as a temporary arrangement on the room of officers ordered on special service, as specified :—

Captain Bailey, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 37th (The Mooltan) Regiment of Native Infantry, vice Captain R Mc G Stewart.

Captain Wodehouse, 62nd Foot, vice Major H Collett.

Captain Carthew, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Officer, 16th Bengal Cavalry, vice Major E F Chapman.

Captain Drury, 54th Foot, vice Major G R L S Sanford.

Captain Eliot, General List, Infantry, Wing Officer, 4th Regiment of Native Infantry, vice Captain R G Kennedy.

Captain Pearse, Royal Artillery, vice Major Rimboth.

Lieut Scott, R A, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Factories, is confirmed in the appointment, vice Lieut Bent, deceased.

Lieut Standbridge, R A, to officiate as an Assistant Superintendent of Factories, vice Captain Stone, Officiating as Superintendent of Factories.

Major Rowlandson, Military Accountant, 3rd class, and Officiating Military Accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade, to officiate as Military Accountant, 2nd class, 1st grade.

Captain H F Woodcock, Assistant Military Accountant and Officiating Military Accountant, 3rd class, to officiate as Military Accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade.

Punjab Frontier Force—Lieut Shirres, R A, Officiating 2nd Subaltern No. 1 Mountain Battery, is confirmed in the appointment, vice Lieut MacMahon, R A, resigned.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Lieut Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Rothney, c b, c s i, Bengal Staff Corps, medical certificate, for one year.

Lieut Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Touch, Madras Staff Corps Military Accountant, 1st class, 1st grade, private affairs, for two years.

Lieut Colonel Farquar, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, 1st class, Gujerat, Punjab, private affairs, for one year.

Surgeon Major Cameron, private affairs, for one year.

Captain Barton Bolonery, General List, Cavalry, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd class, Aberkan District, private affairs, for one year.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to retire from the service :—

Lieut Colonel (Brevet Colonel) F J Stephenson, Staff Corps, ordinary pension £456 a, annuity £41-6-8.

The services of Surgeon J Moran, are replaced at the disposal of H E the Commander-in-Chief.

Marine Department.

Simla, 9th November 1878.

Mr G H N Ingle is appointed as clerk in Her Majesty's Indian Marine, on probation, and posted to the I G S Huch Rose.

Mr R Wood, late Indian Navy, 1st class Engineer of the I G S Enterprise, to be Inspector of Machinery in the Government Dockyard at Bombay.

Mr W J Onions, 1st class Engineer of the I G S Clyde, is transferred to the I G S Enterprise, as Engineer in charge, vice Mr R Wood.

Mr C T Gomes, 1st class Engineer of the I G S Celerity, is transferred to the I G S Clyde, as Engineer in charge, vice Mr W J Onions.

Lieut Campbell, R A, 1st Subaltern, No 2 Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force, private affairs, for one year.

Honorary Captain and Deputy Commissary H Telfer, Ordnance Department, is transferred to the pension establishment on an invalid pension of Rs. 240 per mensem.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(Railway.)

The undermentioned officers, whose services were temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of the N W Provinces and Oudh, are transferred to the Central System of State Railways :—Mr J E Scott, Assistant engineer, 1st grade. Mr N A R Chambers, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.

Mr T Macpherson, Sub-Engineer, Western System of State Railways, is transferred to the Punjab Provincial Establishment.

The services of Captain A G Cayton, r e, Executive Engineer, Military Works Branch, are placed at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties.

The furlough for one year on medical certificate granted by the Government of Bombay to Mr H Bull, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, Military Works Branch, is confirmed.

The following appointments made to the Revenue Staff of the Doond and Munmad Railway by the Government of Bombay are confirmed :—Mr J G Chamberlain, Traffic Superintendent, in class III. Mr Chamberlain will, until further orders, have charge also of the Traffic Department of His Highness the Nizam's State Railway. Mr C Bennett, Probationary Assistant Traffic Superintendent, in class IV. Mr P LeMesurier, Probationary Assistant Traffic Superintendent, in class IV.

The President in Council is pleased to order the following appointments :—

Major T F Dowden, r e, to be Manager of the Doond and Munmad Railway, in class I of the Superior Revenue Establishment, but to continue to officiate as Manager of the Rajputana State Railway during the absence of Captain F Firebrace, r e, or until further orders, from the date on which the duties may be taken up by Major Dowden's return to India.

Mr H Dangerfield, Superintendent of Way and Works, Holkar and Scindia State Railway, to be Manager of His Highness the Nizam's State Railway, in class II, but to continue to hold the post of Superintendent of Way and Works and to officiate as Manager of the Holkar and Neemuch State Railway during the absence of Captain Bisset, r e, or until further orders. Until Mr Dangerfield joins, the duties of Manager will be discharged by the Officer in charge of the Doond and Munmad Railway.

Mr F N Gutteridge, Locomotive Superintendent of the Holkar and Scindia State Railway, to be Manager of the Wardah Valley State Railway, in class II.

Mr L E H Yates, to be Probationary Assistant Locomotive Superintendent on His Highness the Nizam's State Railway, in class IV.

Mr W Sandford, to be Probationary Assistant Traffic Superintendent on His Highness the Nizam's State Railway, in class IV.

The services of Lieut H D Olivier and W G Bowyer, R E, have been placed by the Government of Bombay temporarily at the disposal, respectively of the Agent, Governor General, Beloochistan, and of the Government of the Punjab in the P W Department.

The following officers are retransferred from Madras Famine Works to N W Provinces and Oudh, Irrigation Branch :—Mr R P Atkinson, Mr R H D Mills, Mr J R Green, Assistant Engineers, 2nd grade.

The following officers are retransferred from Famine Relief Work in Mysore to the Branches specified :—

Military Works Branch—Schultz, Dodsworth, Executive Engineer.

Central System of State Railways—Lieutenant A S W Connor, Executive Engineer, and Mr H C Woods, Sub-Engineer.

The services of Lieut Glennie, r e, Assistant Engineer, N W Provinces and Oudh, Irrigation Branch, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India, Military Department, for employment on field service.

The services of the following officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India, Military Department, for field service :—Major A Le Mesurier, R E, Superintending Engineer, and Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of India, P W Department, Railway Branch—Captain B Lovett, c s i, r e, Executive Engineer, Punjab Provincial.

The following temporary Accountants are retransferred from the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works Branch :—Mr W C Hickie, temporary Accountant, 3rd grade. Mr W A Shilstone, temporary Accountant, 4th grade.

Mr B C Beasley, Assistant Engineer, is retransferred from the N W Provinces and Oudh to the Punjab Provincial Establishment.

Mr G D Fletcher is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Accountant, 3rd grade, on probation, and posted to the Western Rajputana State Railway.

The resignation of his appointment as Assistant Engineer, in the P W Department, tendered by Mr A Clerke, at present on leave, is accepted by the Government of India.

Marine Surveys.

Consequent on the resignation of his appointment of Deputy Superintendent of the 1st grade in the Marine Survey Department by Staff Commander J H Killis, r n, Navigating Lieutenant F W Jarrad, r n, Deputy Superintendent of the 2nd grade, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Superintendent of the 1st grade.

Consequent on the resignation of his appointment of Assistant Superintendent of the 1st grade in the Marine Survey Department by Navigating Lieutenant G. C. Hammond, r n, Navigating Lieutenant E. W. Petley, r n, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of the 1st grade, is confirmed in that grade.

THE NAVY.

Admiralty, 28th October, 1878.

Royal Marines.

Lieut. E. S. Innes to be Captain, vice Lecky, retired physically unfit for further service.

Lieut. and Assistant Musketry Instructor A. B. Liardet to be Captain, vice Tully, retired, physically unfit for further service.

Acting Chief Engineer E. H. Willey has been confirmed in his rank as Chief Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

India Office, 21st October, 1878.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following admissions to Her Majesty's Indian Staff Corps, made by the Government in India.

Bengal Staff Corps.

To be Lieutenants—Lieut. W. Lambert, 70th Foot, Dated 12th Nov. 1873. Lieut. Archibald Rose Murray, 9th Foot. Dated 15th April, 1874. Lieut. C. H. Westmorland, 65th Foot. Dated 21st Sept. 1874.

Madras Staff Corps.

To be Lieutenant—Lieut. G. P. M. Prichard, 56th Foot. Dated 9th August, 1875.

NOTICE.

IN ANSWER TO NUMEROUS ENQUIRIES

MESSRS. DAVIS,

SURGEON DENTISTS,

Have returned to Bombay and may be consulted at Rampar Row.

SURGEON DENTIST,

DR. C. F. KHORY,

(Licentiate of Dental Surgery of the Royal College of Surgeons of England),

No. 23, RAMPART ROW,

Opposite the Floral Fountain.

S. THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL.

SIXTH ANNUAL CHORAL FESTIVAL,

TO-DAY, THURSDAY, 21st NOV.

The Service will commence at 6 p.m.

Ticket-holders are requested to be at home than 5-45 p.m.

At 5-30 p.m. all unoccupied seats will be free.

Copies of the Festival book can be obtained at Messrs. Soundy and Co., the S. P. C. K. Depôt (Meadow Street), and at the Cathedral.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occur

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RURRACHEE, Nov. 20.

General Stewart has reached Sukkur.

The A-2 Royal Horse Artillery, Major Lewes' Battery, and 59th Regiment, under command of Colonel Lawson, are now at Shikarpore. The equipments are not complete for the troops, therefore they cannot march till all are in order.

Colonel Barter has arrived at Shikarpore to command the 1st Infantry Brigade.

Two companies of the 1st Baluchis and 100 sowars of the 2nd Sind Horse are ordered to Langsila, between the Mari and Bugti Hills, to check any possible trouble from marauders.

Engineers' park passed through Jacobabad on the 13th. A company of Bengal Sappers has been sent to put up telegraph lines between military stations and camps along the route to Quetta.

Captain Stevens has been appointed Assistant Adjutant General of the Sind district.

Pathan traders refuse to hire their camels to Government."

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE AFGHAN QUESTION.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

In reply to representations made by Lord Lawrence on behalf of the committee formed to obtain an expression of public opinion in favour of the immediate opening of Parliament, Lord Beaconsfield has declined to receive a deputation, and declares that in case of war being declared against the Amir, Government will make such communications to Parliament as the letter and spirit of their acts and despatches may seem to require. The publication of papers will be made before the 30th November.

Consols yesterday closed at 95¼, being a fall of ⅛ on the previous day's quotation.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Nov. 19.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Simla, outward bound for Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here to-day.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 19.

The Hall Line steamer Rydal Hall departed from here to-day.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, Nov. 20.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Travancore, with the outward English Mails of the 8th instant, left here for Bombay at 5 o'clock this evening.

The s. s. Nepaul, for Galle and Calcutta, also left to-day at 10 a. m.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Sarats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet but steady.	
Fair Dholleras	4¼
The Manchester Market has been dull.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5 to 6
8¼ lbs. do.	6-4¼
40s. Mule Twist	0-8¼
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-7⅞
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	76¼
4½ per cent. do do	81¼
3 per cent. Consols for account	95⅞
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	112½
Bar Silver	50½

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, Nov. 20, 13 A.M.

Mail Steamer Peshawur from Calcutta arrived.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 7¾d.		per Rs.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 7¾d.		,,
Credits, 3 ,,	1s. 7 15-16d.		,,
Documents, 3 ,,	1s. 7¾d.		,,
France 3 ,,	2-10.		,,

MR. AUSTIN, who arrived in Bombay by the Mail steamer yesterday, has come to India as special correspondent of the *Times*. The *Times* has made an excellent choice in sending out Mr. Austin, who is not only a good writer, but, what is far better, a man of calm judgment and independent character.

WE are glad to hear that the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have determined to convene a public meeting for the purpose of asking Sir Richard Temple why, after the promise His Excellency gave last year that the railway from Ahmedabad to Pahlunpore should be constructed on the broad gauge, it is now arranged that the whole Western Rajpootana line shall be on the narrow gauge.

ON Tuesday last, Chevalier Charles Grondona, the Italian Consul at Bombay, made enquiries by telegraph regarding the health of His Majesty the King of Italy, who has been wounded by an assassin. In reply the Consul received yesterday the following telegram from Rome:—"Express to the Italian subjects in Bombay the thanks of His Majesty for the telegram of yesterday. The King enjoys good health. The wound has been of a very slight nature."

THE Duke of Buckingham returned to Madras on Monday last.

THE late cyclone in the Vizagapatam district has done serious damage to the rice crop, which was a very fine one, and which was almost ready for harvesting.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette*:—A General Court-Martial has been ordered to assemble at Mooltan for the trial on charges of drunkenness of Captain A. J. Nicholson, late of the Guides, and just appointed to do duty with the 15th Sikhs.

THE *Englishman*:—With the sanction of Government, the Commander-in-Chief has ordered that native lancer regiments in the Bengal presidency shall, in all respects, be placed on the same terms as other regiments of native cavalry, equipped with Snider carbines, as regards arms, armourers, ranges and appliances, rewards, &c., noted in the regulations for the musketry training of the native troops.

THE Queen has appointed Captain G. C. Musters, R.N., to be Her Majesty's Consul for the Portuguese possessions on the east coast of Africa, to reside at Mozambique.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette*:—We understand that Colonel Watson, C. B., V. C., Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, our Resident at Gwalior, who lately commanded the Cavalry Brigade sent to Malta, will be placed in charge of the Contingent force supplied by the Punjab Chiefs. This appointment is admirable in every respect, for Colonel Watson is one of our best representative soldier politicals.

THE Bombay correspondent of the *Pioneer*, *apropos* of the action of the Managers of the Exchange Banks in the matter of Nicol and Co.'s Trust Deed, writes:—Now it does seem to me extraordinary that business men should sign a deed without reading it, or what is more important, getting their solicitors to read it. There is a childlike simplicity about the conduct of the managers, which is quite refreshing in this corrupt age. I also admire the simplicity of the people who excuse the Bombay firm by saying they knew nothing of the state of affairs at home. The answer to this is a very easy one. They ought to have known. Why did Messrs. Nicol and Co. lend to Smith, Fleming and Co. their name and the benefit "of the whole of their property in Bombay"? is a question which the public have every right to ask. What is more, it must be satisfactorily answered before sensible men can have much sympathy with the Bombay partners.

COMMENTING on the order prohibiting any telegrams regarding the movements of troops being sent to newspapers except such as are countersigned by a commanding officer, the *Civil and Military Gazette* says:—The rule is not a harsh one; at all events it is in accordance with "the custom of war in like cases" in other armies besides our own, and no journalist will object to any precautionary measures which may be taken to prevent intelligence useful to the enemy from being conveyed through the press. But we hope that a special staff officer, of intelligence and of sound common sense and unprejudiced views, will be selected as the officer to whom all press telegrams from recognised press correspondents should be submitted. It will not do to give the prohibitory power to every commanding officer. There may be amongst the most able and gallant of these at least one who looks upon the press with an "evil eye," and who would like to see editors sent to a blacker personage than even a printer's devil, and it would be hard for a correspondent to be at the will and pleasure of a C. O. who would discover danger or treason in every telegram he might be asked to pass. The press quite recognises the necessity of discretion and caution, and all it asks the authorities to do is to see that the prohibitory power given is used with judgment and intelligence.

THE Bombay correspondent of the *Pioneer* holds a flattering opinion of the abilities of Sir Richard Temple; that authority, writing on the subject of the despatch of a Bombay Brigade to the Frontier, says:—"Of course there are many disappointed men, but men cannot all spend the winter at Quetta. No doubt Sir Richard Temple himself would like to go to Afghanistan, and you could not have a better Assistant Quartermaster-General. During the time the troops were embarking for Malta he learnt all the duties of the officer. Sir Richard Temple has not been quite fairly treated about that expedition. We are told that he interfered with the military, but the fact is concealed that at the time of the expedition Sir Charles Staveley was in very bad health, and if it had not been for Sir Richard Temple the expedition would never have got off at the appointed time. Sir Richard Temple was always at hand to sign papers and give orders, and he persisted on a report of the progress of affairs being brought him every two hours. Those who are the loudest in praise are the military men who worked with him."

IN the same letter reference is made to Mr. Hyndman's article on "The Bankruptcy of India." The writer says:—"It is somewhat startling to be told that Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji is a 'singularly able writer,' and to find an elaborate theory founded on his figures. It is most startling to be informed that 'an English official receives, say, £3,000 a year, and saves one-third of his salary.' Of course it is a well-known fact that we all save 33 per cent. of our pay, and receive, let us say in an off-hand manner, £3,000 a year. Mr. Hyndman speaks of the revenue of India being taken absolutely out of the pockets of the people. He forgets that excise, stamps, and customs fall on special classes, not on the masses. He also says that 'there are beyond all question fewer bullocks in India than there were.' Now, no doubt when there were extensive waste lands there were a larger number of bullocks, but as these waste lands have been brought under cultivation the number of useless cattle has decreased, but the number of agricultural bullocks has increased. Mr. Hyndman forgets that we are bound to govern India as a civilized power, and as civilization advances the cost of Government increases. Poor countries like Russia and India must borrow money for improvements. The question is not whether they should borrow or not borrow, but how they should best spend the borrowed money. No doubt there has been extravagance in our Indian railways and our canals, but then nations must buy their experience like individuals."

COL. A. L. ANNESLEY, late of the 11th Hussars, will, it is stated, be appointed assistant Adjutant General at the Horse Guards, vice Colonel Baker, C.B., who has proceeded to India on special duty.

AN important circular has been issued from the War Office announcing the gratuities to those non-commissioned officers and men enlisted for short service who may be desirous of remaining in the army for a longer period than that for which they originally engaged. The circular announces that men enlisted for six years' service with the colours, who are now under orders, or who may hereafter be required for service in India, and who have completed not less than three years of their first term of service, may be allowed to extend their period of service with the colours to nine years, on the understanding that in the event of their battalion being ordered home they will be liable to be transferred to another corps or battalion, to complete the extended period in India. Men who may thus extend their service will, provided they embark, be allowed a gratuity of £6. The order will apply to those men who, having less than eighteen months to serve to complete their first period of six years' service with the colours, have, in consequence, been withheld from embarking with the drafts now under orders for India.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* says:—"We learn that an unusually large proportion of artillery is to accompany each of the columns destined for the invasion of Afghanistan. This we cannot but think is a grave mistake:

"It has been proved that against troops fighting in dispersed order and taking advantage of cover, guns are by no means deadly weapons. It is the moral, rather than the material, effect which tells. It is true that this moral effect is very powerful on raw troops, and forty years ago the Afghans greatly dreaded our artillery. They are, however, more accustomed to it now. Moreover, for moral effect a dozen guns will shake an undisciplined foe occupying a comparatively short front as much as would twenty-four guns. A long train of artillery in a country like Afghanistan, full of narrow defiles and steep passes, cannot fail to give a great deal of trouble, while the difficulty of transporting forage and ammunition will be enormous. It may be taken as an axiom that the larger the proportion of guns in a column the less the mobility of the latter. Mobility is what a General operating in Afghanistan would seek to secure at almost any sacrifice, for the difficulty will be to bring the Afghans to bay, not to defeat them."

SOME extracts from a letter from Sir Garnet Wolseley, published in *Macmillan's Magazine*, will be as gall and wormwood to those who have laboured with all their might to prove that Cyprus was an uninhabitable island, useless strategically, bankrupt financially—a burden instead of an acquisition to this country:—

The fact is (says Sir Garnet) that everything is and has been going on admirably; it pleases the ——and ——, who write on that side of the question, to make out that Cyprus is a sort of earthly hell, whereas it is far from being so; and all those who have been loudest in abusing it will by-and-by confess their mistake, and pronounce it, as the Mediterranean stations go, by no means a bad one, if not, as I believe it to be, the best of any of them. Even as regards health, I feel certain that, when the men are well lodged in good barracks in well-selected positions, the troops will be healthier here than the garrison of Malta. . . . . Suffice it to say that Cyprus is going to be a great success; I shall have a surplus this year after what I have spent on roads, and paying the Turks in full for the surplus revenue they are entitled to under the annex to the Convention of June 4 last. Next year I hope to embark upon some more important public works. Laugh as any one who tells you Cyprus is not going to be a complete success.

These utterances from an authority like Sir Garnet Wolseley must (says a contemporary) be taken as furnishing a complete answer to the malicious critics—it needs no great stretch of imagination to fill in the blanks left by Sir Garnet—who have so persistently striven to discredit our new acquisition in the Mediterranean. It is gratifying, indeed, to know that even in this, the first year of our possession, the receipts will more than balance the expenditure, and in a few years men, looking at the splendid possession which it will then be, will wonder at the stupid spite which, to gratify party animosity, represented it as a worthless, and, indeed, pernicious, addition to the British Empire.

THE *Cologne Gazette*, in an article on Eastern affairs, observes that Germany cannot be expected to take the initiative in any steps directed against Russia, but if she should be called upon by other Powers to press upon Russia the faithful observance of the Treaty of Berlin, Prince Bismarck will not be able to refuse his support to a joint remonstrance. The *Gazette* adds, that the haughty disregard of the provisions of the treaty exhibited by Russia has occasioned surprise and astonishment even in the most pro-Russian quarters.

LADY ANNE BLUNT, whose "Winter Residence among the Bedouin Arabs" is announced as in the press, is entitled, the *Athenæum* says, by descent to be an authoress, since she is the granddaughter of Lord Byron. Having previously explored the Sahara south of the Atlas Chain, she spent last winter with her husband among the wandering Arabs of the Syrian desert. Admitted by their hosts to the privileges not only of hospitality but of sworn brotherhood, the travellers lived with them in their tents, moved with their encampments, and were even spectators of some of their feuds and fights. Mr. Blunt has contributed several chapters on the manners, laws, and superstitions of the Arabs, and on the various breeds of Arab horses, their pedigrees, and capabilities.

THE *Globe*, Nov. 1:—There is such complete agreement between the telegrams from India published by our morning contemporaries to-day that it becomes evident the Home Government has seen fit to directly interfere with the action of Lord Lytton in regard to Afghanistan. This intervention can only be justified by the most imperative necessity, such either as a conviction that the Viceroy was about to embark in war without having made sufficient preparations to ensure success, or the immediate probability of even more serious complications nearer home. At the present critical moment it is of supreme importance that perfect agreement should exist between the Indian and the English Governments, and not a day ought to be lost in securing this vital object, at whatever cost to individuals. The question is whether Lord Lytton still possesses the confidence of the Cabinet. If he does, there can be no justification for compelling him to a course of which he utterly disapproves. If he does not, nothing but mischief of the most perilous sort can result from the continuance of such relations between the two Governments. The present telegrams affirm that all was in readiness for an immediate advance when the order arrived from home to delay operations until an ultimatum had been forwarded to Shere Ali. Under ordinary circumstances there might have been little loss through this proceeding. But circumstances are the reverse of ordinary. Nawab Gholam Hussein Khan will proceed, as Major Cavagnari did, to Ali Musjid. There he will be probably made to wait by the commandant, Faiz Mahomed, while the despatch is forwarded to Kabul. The Amir will then summons a council of his notables, and after considering the question of peace or war in all its bearings, some sort of reply will be leisurely returned to Ali Musjid. By the time it is conveyed to the Viceroy November will be far advanced, and with the end of that month comes the beginning of the season when campaigning in Afghanistan is out of the question. Already it is rather late to make a commencement, and every day that now elapses before assuming the offensive will render invasion the more perilous to the invaders. We still hold that the Home Government will have acted with sound judgment in delaying operations even until next spring, if there existed solid grounds for believing that Lord Lytton's military preparations were insufficient. It may also prove that the reply of the Amir was considered by the Cabinet to leave an opening for reconciliation. Short of some substantial reasons of this sort, it will be difficult to acquit the English Government of all blame for roughly setting aside the policy which finds favour with the Viceroy and his Council.

Vanity Fair has the following version of the scandal about Colonel Villiers:—A very awkward tale comes from India. A certain Colonel on the Viceroy's staff is declared to have been found in a wrong room at a wrong hour, and to have been made on the spot to promise that he would get married as soon as some unavoidable legal preliminaries are arranged. After this, the story goes, he was turned out of the house. What makes it doubly awkward is, that the little mistake imputed to him is in India visited by the law with two years' penal servitude. The Viceroy being a statesman of resource, at once proposed that the penalty should be inflicted by making the Colonel leave the Viceregal staff, and naming him Adjutant-General of the Kabul Expedition. Sir Paul Haines, however, wrote back that such an appointment would be an insult to the whole army, and the question still remains open how the two years are to be got through or out of.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette*:—The Russian newspapers no longer veil the intentions of the Government with regard to Kuldja. It is now acknowledged that they mean to hold possession of the province, and the bluster with which the announcement is made is plainly intended to act as a feeler to test the disposition of the Pekin Government. If the Chinese should offer a determined opposition to the encroachment, the Russians will retire within their own frontier. But if they should unfortunately show a disposition to yield the point, they will find that the Russians by no means confine their ambition to the possession of Kuldja. Already there are symptoms that they have designs on Kashgar also. The first move on the board, which is now so well understood—the cry of an oppressed people longing for the truth, mercy, and justice of Russian rule—has reached us by telegraph from Kashgar. Should the Kuldja difficulty yield to the crafty manipulation of the Russian diplomatists, we shall probably soon hear that deputations from Kashgar have presented themselves before the Russian authorities begging to be incorporated in the Russian Empire. Next in regular sequence disturbances will break out in the neighbourhood of the Russian settlement; to suppress these in the interests of humanity troops will be marched over the frontier; and, finally, China will own another province the less, and Russia will have gained one route the more towards India.

THE Russian journals of last month continue to urge upon their Government intervention on behalf of Afghanistan, in order to anticipate the English. The *Petersburg Gazette* publishes a rumour that the Russian Government has decided to offer active assistance to Shere Ali, and says that many persons are setting out for Afghanistan as volunteers. The *Vyedomosti* says that England once possessed of Afghanistan would be impregnable, and Russia would then not only have to abandon all hope of ever driving the English out of India, but might actually find her Eastern flank threatened by those who are her worst enemies in the West. The *Golos* remarks that Russia may possibly keep quiet while the English remain at Quetta, but if they go to Kandahar, there is no doubt that the Afghan question will lead to further complications. Indeed (the *Golos* adds), such complications are to be desired in the Russian interest. A St. Petersburg telegram states that the Russian general staff has had printed several thousand copies of a new Afghan-Russian dictionary for the use of Russian officers. The Russian papers now openly avow that General Stolietoff's mission was deliberately designed to tie England's hands on the Bosphorus. A Berlin telegrams says that when General Stolietoff departed from Kabul taking an Afghan mission with him to Tashkend, he left the other members of the Russian Special Embassy to stay with the Ameer. The gentleman still remaining at Kabul are Colonel Rasgonoff, Councillor Malevinshi, Secretary Benderski, Ensigns Nazaroff and Seman Beg. It is stated that while at Kabul General Stolietoff made excursions to Stalif and to the Khyber Pass beyond Jellalabad. The *Moscow Gazette* says there is no one in Turkestan who does not regard the despatch of a competent force to India as perfectly practicable. The main column of the force collected in May to operate in the direction of India left Tashkend on the 1st of June, under the command of General von Kaufmann. It consisted of fifty-two companies, twenty sotnias, forty-eight guns, and one rocket battery, and proceeded to Djam, the border village on the Akhara frontier, whence it returned home after the completion of the Berlin Treaty. A *Morning Post* telegram from Berlin mentions an announcement which comes from Russia, that General Lomakine has started on a warlike expedition for the purpose of punishing the Turcomans of Merv for alleged predatory acts.

THE ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.

THE first of three Concerts as announced was given last night by the Company, who executed a very choice programme consisting of favorite selections from the most popular Italian Operas. The late hour at which the Concert closed will not now admit of detailed criticism, but we must congratulate Signor Cagli on his good fortune in organising so talented a Company, and in having under his direction a *corps* of vocalists who last night gave good earnest of the success that we predict will attend his present enterprise. The inspirations of Gounod, Rossini, and Verdi as interpreted last night made us envy the citizens of Calcutta the pleasure that is in store for them, where the Operas from which only selections were here made will be presented with all the completeness dresses, properties, and accessories which are required to do full justice to the *artistes* themselves, as well as to the music executed. So much, however, are the opportunities with which Bombay is favoured for hearing professional melodists from the land of song, that we give them the warmest welcome in our power when they do make their appearance in this musically famished city, and we trust that the charming entertainments they will give us while here will meet with the support they so richly merit.

The appreciation by the audience of the execution of the whole programme ran high last night, and there were several enthusiastic *encores*, both the *sopranos* and the *contralto* commanding special appreciation and admiration.

We may mention that there will be an entire change of programme this evening.

THE LICENCE TAX.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The few lines in your paper to-day, advising what persons who have been assessed, but who have presented petitions against the excess should do, is all well and good so far as it relates to persons who are actually liable under the Act and must pay something. But take my case. I am now in the receipt of only Rs. 15 a month as salary from a winding up concern. The Licence Tax inspector (praise be to his zeal) somehow or other has put me down as a member of a lucrative profession, and I received a notice from the Collector assessing me for Rs. 20. Now, Sir, how am I to pay this amount when, as I have said above, I am only receiving Rs. 15 a month, a sum barely enough for my maintenance. I have presented a petition to the Hon. Mr. D. pointing out the mistake, but have not sent the money, simply because it was impossible. Under these circumstances is it fair that I should be subjected to any hardship? ALIGAM.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

BOMBAY, 19th November 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·870
Temperature of the Air	78·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71·2
Dew Point	67·7
Relative humidity of Air	·705
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=3).	0·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	84·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	71·3
General Direction of Wind	NE, ENE, E, ENE, NW, WNW, NW, N, NW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	166

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AKOLA, Nov. 13.

THE news that the Resident, Sir Richard Meade, is expected at Mulkapore on the 4th proximo, and that he will visit this place on his tour through the Berars, has infused some energy into the official circle here. Col. Bell will accompany Sir R. Meade on his tour.

Yesterday was a gala day for the Parsees of Berar. They were invited by Dustoor Byramjee Saheb to take part in the ninth anniversary of the consecration of their fire temple here. This *agyaree* is dedicated to the memory of the late Bachoobhee, the venerable mother of Khan Bahadurs Dustoor Nasserwanji and Hosungjee and Dustoors Bymanji Byramji and Rustomji, on whom both the British and the Nizam's Governments have freely bestowed honours. At the *Jasen* ceremony there were present a good many Parsees from different parts of Berar. Amongst those present were Dustoor Bymanji Jamaspji and his son Eduji, also Messrs. Pestonji Rustomji Kanga, Kaikas M. Tata, and Nasarwanji Pestonjee Cama, barrister-at-law, who arrived here from Bombay to enjoy his vacation. It is said that he intends to settle here. Akola is now dull and nearly empty, for most of the Commissioners are out on their circuits. The weather is pleasant, and the mornings and evenings are delightfully cold.

GENERAL PRIMROSE'S DIVISION.

THE *Madras Mail* says:—Telegrams have reached the Government advising them that the officers whose names have been mentioned in connection with General Primrose's Division, are to understand that they have only been *nominated* to their several positions, not *appointed* to them. This looks as though the Reserve Division had been merely detailed *in case* extra troops may be wanted. All interior economy details are to go on, such as the augmentation of corps to war strength and their equipment, the preparation of warm clothing, and the supply of horses. But the word "advance" may be deferred for some months to come.

THE FRONTIER FORCES.

(*Gazette of India.*)

THE Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council having been pleased to direct the assembly of a force, the corps hereinafter specified will move from their respective cantonments under instructions which will be issued by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

For the staff duties of this force the following appointments are made, and will have effect from the date on which the officers named may enter upon the duties thereof:—

I.—FOR A COLUMN TO BE ASSEMBLED IN THE KOORUM VALLEY.

Major-General F. S. Roberts, C.B., V.C., Royal Artillery, Commanding.
Lieutenant G. T. Pretyman, Royal Artillery, Aide-de-Camp.
Major W. Galbraith, 85th Foot, Assistant Adjutant General.
Major H. Collett, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Quartermaster General.
Captain R. G. Kennedy, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General.
Captain F. S. Carr, General List, Infantry, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General.

Medical Department.

Deputy Surgeon-General F. F. Allen, C.B., Indian Medical Service, Principal Medical Officer.

Commissariat Department.

Captain A. R. Badcock, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Commissary General.

Engineer Department.

Lieutenant-Colonel Æneas Perkins, Royal Engineers, Commanding Engineer.
Lieutenant F. T. N. Spratt, Royal Engineers, Assistant Field Engineer.
Lieutenant S. Grant, Royal Engineers, Assistant Field Engineer.
Captain A. S. Wynne, 51st Foot, Superintendent of Field Telegraphs.
7th Company, Bengal Sappers and Miners.
Engineer Field Park.

Artillery.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Lindsay, Royal Artillery, Commanding.
Lieutenant E. G. Osborne, Royal Artillery, Adjutant.
Captain J. A. S. Colquhoun, Royal Artillery, Commissary of Ordnance, in charge of the Ordnance Field Park.
F Battery, A Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery.
No. 1 Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force.
No. 2 ,, ,, ,, ,,
Ordnance Field Park. ,, ,, ,,

Cavalry.

10th Hussars (one Squadron).
12th Bengal Cavalry.

1st Infantry Brigade.

Colonel A. H. Cobbe, 1st Battalion 17th Foot, Commanding.
Captain A. Scott, V.C., Bengal Staff Corps, Brigade-Major.
2nd Battalion 8th Foot.
29th Bengal Native Infantry.
5th Punjab Infantry.

2nd Infantry Brigade.

Colonel J. B. Thelwall, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, Commanding.
Captain G. de C. Morton, 1st Battalion 6th Foot, Brigade Major.
21st Bengal Native Infantry.
2nd Punjab Infantry.
5th Gurkha Regiment.
23rd Bengal Native Infantry (Pioneers).

II.—FOR A DIVISION TO BE ASSEMBLED AT MOOLTAN.

Lieutenant-General D. M. Stewart, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, Commanding.
Lieutenant N. R. Stewart, 68th Foot, Aide-de-Camp.
Captain E. Molloy, Bengal Staff Corps, Interpreter.
Colonel C. Hills, C.B., V.C., Royal Artillery, Assistant Adjutant General.
Major E. F. Chapman, Royal Artillery, Assistant Quartermaster General.
Major G. U. Prior, 100th Foot, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General.
Captain A. Gaselee, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General.
Captain R. F. C. A. Tytler, General List, Infantry, Deputy Judge Advocate.

Medical Department.

Deputy Surgeon-General A. Smith, M.D., Army Medical Department, Principal Medical Officer.

Commissariat Department.

Colonel T. H. Sibley, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissary General.
Colonel M. J. Brander, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary General.

Engineer Department.

Colonel R. H. Sankey, Royal Engineers, Commanding Engineer.
Major A. LeMessurier, Royal Engineers, Brigade-Major.
Lieutenant C. F. Call, Royal Engineers, Assistant Field Engineer.
Lieutenant E. S. E. Childers, Royal Engineers, Assistant Field Engineer.
Lieutenant G. R. R. Savage, Royal Engineers, Superintendent of Field Telegraphs.
Three companies of Sappers and Miners.
Engineer Field Park.

Artillery.

Brigadier-General C. G. Arbuthnot, C.B., Royal Artillery, Commanding.
Captain A. D. Anderson, Royal Artillery, Brigade-Major.
Colonel E. J. Bruce, Royal Artillery, Commanding the Siege Train.
Major W. H. Noble, Royal Artillery, Staff Officer of the Siege Train.
Captain R. A. Lanning, Royal Artillery, Adjutant.
Major C. Cowie, Royal Artillery, Commissary of Ordnance, in charge of Ordnance Field Park.
A Batty. B Brig. Royal Horse Artillery.
I ,, 1st ,, ,, Artillery.
D ,, 2nd ,, ,, ,,
G ,, 4th ,, ,, ,,
No. 13 ,, 8th ,, ,, ,, } (With Siege Train.)
,, 16 ,, 8th ,, ,, ,,
,, 5 ,, 11th ,, ,, ,, } (Heavy.)
,, 6 ,, 11th ,, ,, ,,
,, 8 ,, 11th ,, ,, ,, (With Siege Train.)
,, 11 ,, 11th ,, ,, ,, (Mountain.)
Ordnance Field Park.

Cavalry Brigade.

Colonel W. Fane, C.B., Madras Staff Corps, Commanding
Captain H. H. F. Gifford, 13th Hussars, Brigade-Major
15th Hussars.
8th Bengal Cavalry.
19th Bengal Lancers.

1st Infantry Brigade.

Colonel R. Barter, Bengal Staff Crops, Commanding.
Captain C. M. Stockley, 2nd Battalion 9th Foot, Brigade-Major.
2nd Battalion 60th Rifles.
15th Bengal Native Infantry.
25th ,, ,, ,,

2nd Infantry Brigade.

Colonel R. J. Hughes, 63rd Foot, Commanding.
Captain A. G. Handcock, Bengal Staff Corps, Brigade-Major.
99th Foot.
1st Goorkha Regiment (Light Infantry).
3rd (Kumaon) Goorka Regiment.
12th (Kelat-i-Ghilzi) Regiment, Bengal Native Infantry.

III.—FOR A FORCE TO BE ASSEMBLED AT QUETTA.

Major-General M. A. S. Biddulph, C.B., Royal Artillery, Commanding.
2nd Lieutenant S. F. Biddulph, 24th Foot, Aide-de-Camp.
Major G. B. Wolseley, 65th Foot, Assistant Adjutant General.
Captain R. McG. Stewart, Royal Artillery, Assistant Quartermaster General.
Captain H. B. Hanna, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General.
Colonel H. Moore, C.I.E., Bombay Staff Corps, Assistant Quartermaster General (for special duty.)

Medical Department.

Deputy Surgeon-General J. Hendley, Army Medical Department, Principal Medical Officer.

Commissariat Department.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. S. Lane, Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating Assistant Commissary General.

Engineer Department.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. Hichens, Royal Engineers, Commanding Engineer.
Captain W. S. S. Bisset, Royal Engineers, Field Engineer.
Captain W. G. Nicholson, Royal Engineers, Field Engineer.
5th Company, Bengal Sappers and Miners.
Engineer Field Park.

Artillery.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. B. LeMessurier, Royal Artillery, Commanding.
Lieutenant F. H. G. Cruickshank, Royal Horse Artillery, Adjutant.
Major F. V. Brye, Royal Artillery, Commissary or Ordnance, in charge of Ordnance Field Park.
E Battery, 4th Brigade, Royal Artillery.
No. 3 Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force.
No. 2 Bombay Mountain Battery.
Ordnance Field Park.

Cavalry.

Colonel C. H. Palliser, C. B., Bengal Staff Corps, Commanding.
Captain H. R. Albadie, 9th Lancers, Brigade-Major.
1st Punjab Cavalry.
2nd ,,
3rd Sind Horse.

1st Infantry Brigade.

Colonel R. Lacy, 59th Foot, Commanding.
Captain M. H. Nicolson, General List, Bombay Infantry, Brigade-Major.
70th Foot.
19th Bengal Native Infantry.
30th Bombay Native Infantry.

2nd Infantry Brigade.

Colonel T. Nuttall, Bombay Staff Corps, Commanding.
Captain W.W. Haywood, 1st Battalion 14th Foot, Brigade-Major.
26th Bengal Native Infantry.
1st Punjab Infantry.
29th Bombay Native Infantry.
32nd Bengal Native Infantry. (Pioneers.)

IV.—FOR A FORCE TO BE ASSEMBLED IN THE PESHAWAR VALLEY.

1st DIVISION.

Lieutenant-General Sir S. J. Browne, K.C.S.I., C.B., V.C., Bengal Staff Corps, Commanding.
Lieutenant G. T. Campbell, 4th Battalion 60th Rifles, Aide-de-Camp.
Major G. W. Smith, 85th Foot, Assistant Adjutant General.
Major G. E. L. S. Sanford, Royal Engineers, Assistant Quartermaster General.
Major A. A. A. Kinloch, 4th Battalion 60th Rifles, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General.
Captain J. Davidson, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General.

Medical Department.

Deputy Surgeon-General J. Gibbons, Army Medical Department, Principal Medical Officer.

Commissariat Department.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Y. Grant, Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating Assistant Commissary General.

Engineer Department.

Colonel F. R. Maunsell, C.B., Royal Engineers, Commanding Engineer.
Captain B. Lovett, C.S.I., Royal Engineers, Brigade Major.
Major H. F. Blair, Royal Engineers, Field Engineer.
Lieutenant W. Peacocke, Royal Engineers, Assistant Field Engineer.
—Superintendent of Field Telegraphs.
Head-quarters and 4 companies Sappers and Miners.
Engineer Field Park.

Artillery.

Colonel W. J. Williams, C.B., Royal Artillery, Commanding.
Captain G. W. C. Rothe, Royal Horse Artillery, Adjutant.
I Battery, C Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery.
E ,, 3rd ,, Royal Artillery.
No. 11 ,, 9th ,, ,, ,, (Mountain.)
No. 13 ,, 9th ,, ,, ,, (With Heavy Battery.)
No. 4 Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force.
Ordnance Field Park.

Cavalry Brigade.

Colonel C. J. S. Gough, C.B., V.C., Bengal Cavalry, Commanding.
Captain B. A. Combe, 10th Hussars, Brigade-Major.
10th Hussars (two Squadrons).
11th Bengal Lancers.
Cavalry of the Corps of Guides.

1st Infantry Brigade.

Brigadier-General H. T. Macpherson, C.B., V.C., Bengal Staff Corps, Commanding.
Major H. T. Jones, 81st Foot, Brigade-Major.
4th Battalion Rifle Brigade.
20th Bengal Native Infantry.
4th Goorkha Regiment.

2nd Infantry Brigade.

Colonel J. A. Tytler, C.B., V.C., Bengal Staff Corps, Commanding.
Major A. H. A. Gordon, 65th Foot, Brigade-Major.
1st Battalion 17th Foot.
The Infantry of the Corps of Guides.
1st Sikh Infantry.

3rd Infantry Brigade.

Colonel F. E. Appleyard, C.B., 85th Foot, Commanding.
Captain W. C. Farwell, General List, Infantry, Brigade-Major.
81st Foot.
14th Bengal Native Infantry.
27th ,, ,, ,,

4th Infantry Brigade.

Colonel W. B. Browne, 81st Foot, Commanding.
Captain A. P. Broome, General List, Infantry, Brigade-Major.
51st Foot.
6th Bengal Native Infantry.
45th ,, ,, ,,

2ND DIVISION.

Major-General F. F. Maude, C.B., V.C., H. M.'s Service Commanding.
(With the Staff of the Rawul Pindi Division.)

Commissariat Department.

Colonel W. G. R. Mylne, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary General.

Artillery.

D Battery, A Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery.
H ,, C ,, ,, ,,
C ,, 3rd ,, ,, Artillery.

Cavalry Brigade.

Brigadier-General J. E. Michell, C.B., Royal Artillery, Commanding.
Captain M. G. Gerard, Bengal Staff Corps, Brigade-Major.
9th Royal Lancers.
10th Bengal ,,
13th ,, ,,

1st Infantry Brigade

Colonel F. S. Blyth, 40th Foot, Commanding.
Captain H. W. Shoubridge, Bengal Staff Corps, Brigade-Major.
1st Battalion 25th Foot.
24th Bengal Native Infantry.
The Bhopal Battalion.

2nd Infantry Brigade.

Colonel J. Doran, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, Commanding.
Major N. X. Gwynne, 63rd Foot, Brigade-Major.
1st Battalion 5th Foot.
2nd (Sirmoor) Goorkha Regiment.
The Mhairwarra Battalion.

The undermentioned officers to have the temporary rank of Brigadier-General (2nd class), while employed in command of Brigades:—

Colonel F. S. Blyth, 40th Foot.
Colonel A. H. Cobbe, 1st Battalion, 17th Foot.
Colonel F. E. Appleyard, C.B., 85th Foot.
Colonel R. J. Hughes, 63rd Foot.
Colonel R. Lacy, 59th Foot.
Colonel J. Doran, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps.
Colonel W. B. Browne, 81st Foot.
Colonel J.

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HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

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Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by Chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.
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Double top, Fly 2 cloths, shell 2 cloths, wall 2½ feet, lining blue, dimensions 8' by 7' by 6½', with bath room and siwan on either side, not touching the ground. Weight 80 lbs., including Iron Pegs and Iron Malet. Price Rs. 80, deliverable in Bombay.
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(*Madras Athenæum.*)
The issue of this Guide for the current month (August 1877,) is as complete and well got up as the previous numbers. It contains information of inestimable value to travellers by railway—and, indeed, to all travellers in India The well executed coloured map of India is a very useful addition to the Guide. The completeness and variety of the contents of this publication reflect the greatest credit on those who had the arduous duty of collectings much correct information.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1878.

THE CITY OF GLASGOW BANK.

The liquidators of the City of Glasgow Bank held a meeting on Oct. 25, and made a call of 500*l.* per share payable in two instalments, one due on Dec. 22, and the other on Feb. 24. It is estimated that this will produce nearly four millions sterling. The following are the names of the principal shareholders, together with the sums for which they are liable under the call:—

Rev. George Alexander, Duntocher, 14,000*l.*; Rev. Wm. Alexander, Duntocher, 20,000*l.*; James Alexander, 88 St. Vincent Street, 18,000*l.*; Robert Henderson, (Executors of the late) Old Monkland, 10,800*l.*; Hugh Baird, 81 Gordon Street, 25,000*l.*; Dr. Barrie Crosshill, 10,000*l.*; Robert Blackadder, C.E., Dundee, 10,000*l.*; John Bonthrone, Auchtermuchty, 11,785*l.*; Edmund Bruce, Glasgow, 12,000*l.*; Robert Brown Birkfell, Helensbro', 25,000*l.*; Henry Bruce, 81 London Street, Glasgow, 19,000*l.*; Robert Caldwell, shipowner, Inverness, 15,000*l.*; David Campbell, 126 St. Vincent Street, 10,000*l.*; David Chalmers, Slateford, near Edinburgh, 10,000*l.*; Thomas Chalmers, Langcroft, Linlithgow, 12,000*l.*; George W. Clark, corn factor, Glasgow, 12,500*l.*; Charles Cowan, Murrayfield, Edinburgh, 18,000*l.*; James Craig, Craigeak, near Dalkeith, 12,500*l.*; Mrs. Craig, West Arthurlie, Barrhead, and others, in trust, 15,000*l.*; Robert Craig, of Craigeak, by Dalkeith, 102,235*l.*; Wm. Drew, 36 Renfield Street, Glasgow, in trust, 23,475*l.*; Thos. D. Finlay, merchant, Glasgow, 10,125*l.*; Thos D Finlay, merchant, Glasgow, in trust, 44,860*l.*; James Nicol Fleming, merchant, Glasgow, 10,000*l.*; James Fraser, 32 Lynedoch Street, 15,560*l.*; David Gallelly [executors], of Edinburgh, 12,000*l.*; John Gallelly, S. S. C., Edinburgh, 16,000*l.*; David Gillespie, W. S. Edinburgh 10,000*l.*; John Glen, 15 Cochrane Street, Glasgow, 12,000*l.*; Mr. Grieve, 7 Blacket Place, Edinburgh, 12,000*l.*; A. H. Hondsworth, Lasswade, 20,000*l.*; John Hunter, merchant, Glasgow, 18 000*l.*; William Irving, Mansfield, by Lanark, 10,250*l.*; Alex Johnstone, spirit dealer, Kent Street, Glasgow, 17,390*l.*; Mr. and Mrs. C. Johnstone, trustees under marriage contract, 16,000*l.*; James Keir, advocate, Edinburgh, 13,500*l.*; John Law, ironfounder, Portdundas, 12,125*l.*; James Lock, Breacher, Carmyle, 33,000*l.*; Thomas Mathew, merchant, Garngad, in trust, 122,375*l.*; James Miller and Co., 204 Stopcross Street, Glasgow, 19,500*l.*; James Milne, of Kinellie, Aberdeenshire, 27,500*l.*; N. Mitchell, St. Andrew Square, Glasgow, 12,500*l.*; W. Morrison, Burnbank Gardens, Glasgow, 12,000*l.*; Jas. Morton, Glasgow, 23,885*l.*; William H Muir, Toravon, Linlithgow, 30,000*l.*;—M'Donald, tobacco manufacturer, Glasgow, 12,000*l.*; M. M. M'Donald, 1 West Richmond Street, Edinburgh, 10,000*l.*; James Macgowan, manufacturer, Queen Street, Glasgow, 27,500*l.*; Mr. A. Williamson, Ettrickbank, Helensburgh, 10,000, P. H. M'Laren, Drumsheugh Gardens, 11,000*l.*; Archd. Rigg, Coulston House, Pollockshields 20,000*l.*; Rev. F. L. Robertson, 204 Bath Street, Glasgow, 7,000*l.*; Archibald Russel, coalmaster, Glasgow, 13,000*l.*; R. Salmond, of Rankinston (director), 11,000*l.*; William Scott, Downshill, Glasgow (in trust), 23,750*l.*; Adam Sharp, bank agent, Rothes, 12,500*l.*; R. B. Shaw, Gilmore Place, Edinburgh, 16,500*l.*; A. Andrew Smith, Edinburgh (executors of), 20,665*l.*; Archibald F. Somerville, papermaker, Lasswade, 55,000*l.*; Hugh Somerville, Paper Mills, Milton Bridge, 44,000*l.*; T. Spalding, nurseryman, Peebles, 11,275*l.*; T. Spence and Co., 19 Gallowgate, 13,000*l.*; W. Steven Yiewfield, Leezis, 10,000*l.*; Peter Stevenson, Chalmers Street, Glasgow, 12,000*l.*; J. Stewart, 209 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, 10,000*l.*; J. Stewart Annat Lodge, Helensburgh (executors of), 11,750*l.*; Mrs. Mary Murdock or Syme and Mrs. Sophia Maria Baily Murdoch or Boyd (the trust discussed of), Edinburgh, 30,000*l.*; W. Taylor, grain merchant, K director K, 9,000*l.*; Hugh Tennant, Dumbarnie House, Bridge of Earn, 30,000*l.*; W. Thompson, Great King Street, Edinburgh, 12,000*l.*; J. Turnbull, cashier, City Bank, 5,000*l.*; John Walker 5 Chalmers Crescent, Edinburgh, 15 000*l.*; Andrew Walters, Edinburgh (executors of), 17,500*l.*; James Watson, 19 North Claremont Street, 12,000*l.*; David Paton Wilson (executors of), 12, Catharine Street, Edinburgh, 11,000*l.*; John Innes Wright (director), 6,000*l.*; ditto in trust, 13,405*l.*; Robert Young, shipowner, Glasgow, 12,500*l.*; William Yuille, 119 Irongate Street (executors of), 21,500*l.*; W. S. Yuille, Easwood Vale, Thornliebank, 13,500*l.*; Bank holding 767,680*l.*

D. Findlay, J. Nicol Fleming, Thomas Matthew, and Jas. Morton, whose names appear in the foregoing list, have already suspended payment.

On Oct. 26 the following "hue-and-cry" was issued by the City of Glasgow police:—

Wanted, on a warrant, in connection with the City of Glasgow Bank frauds, James Nicol Fleming, merchant, of 115 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, and Kiel, near Campbeltown, and lately a director of the said bank. Description:—About forty-eight years of age, 5ft. 11 in. in height, black straight hair, very slight black whiskers and moustache, squiline nose, sallow complexion, full face, well-built, portly appearance, dressed generally in dark, fashionable clothes, and satin hat. Police-officers and others are requested to make immediate search and inquiry for the above-named, and those stationed at seaport towns are particularly requested to search outward-bound vessels, and should he be arrested, or any likely trace obtained, to communicate with W. A. Brown, Esq., Advocate Procurator-Fiscal of Lanarkshire, at or with the subscriber. (Signed) A. M'Call, Chief Constable.

Chief Constable's Office Glasgow, Oct. 26, 1878.

The six directors constituting the Glasgow board of the Bank, along with Mr. Stronach, the manager, and Mr. Loreschе, the secretary, were brought before the Sheriff on Oct. 29, and remanded on a charge of fraud and embezzlement or theft, which places the crime outside the category of bailable offences.

The next day they were formally committed for trial on charges of fraud and theft. The period over which the charges extend goes back only as far as 1873, and the fraud consists in issuing at different dates false balance sheets and reports as to the affairs of the bank. The charge of theft is founded on the directors having received 20,000*l.* worth of bills to collect, and having discounted these bills with the London Joint-Stock Bank and appropriated the proceeds to their own uses. In all probability applications will be made to have the prisoners at once liberated on bail; and in connection with this subject it is said that the friends of the prisoners are becoming exceedingly anxious that they should be liberated at an early date, as they fear that lengthened confinements will seriously affect their health. They are aware, however, that in the present state of public opinion there is little likelihood of their wishes being acceded to, unless substantial guarantees are given that the accused will not take advantage of the liberty accorded to them and flee the country. These guarantees, it is said, will be forthcoming at the proper time in the case of more than one of the prisoners: and as regards Mr. Stewart in particular, it is confidently asserted that his friends are prepared to furnish bail money and security to the extent of 100,000*l.*

A Glasgow evening paper says:—

It is currently stated that, at a meeting of directors held in the bank some weeks before the stoppage, one of their number innocently suggested that the stock of bullion should be counted. Thereupon the chairman rose from his seat and administered a severe rebuke to his inquisitive and doubting brother. He characterised the suggestion as nothing short of an insult to their manager, who was then present, and in whose probity, he said, all had reason to have the utmost faith. So deeply aggrieved did he personally feel at the proposition that he found he could not consistently in the position he occupied unless the offending and insinuating member of the board tendered at once a most humble apology. The gentleman referred to at once made the *amende honorable*, and so the matter dropped.

A scheme is being talked of for realising one of the largest estates of the bank; several financial houses are said to be considering the taking over of the American Railway Stocks.

Great sympathy is expressed for the distressed shareholders, and meetings have been held in London, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Dundee, and other places with a view to provide relief for them.

(Pall Mall Gazette, Nov. 1.)

Applications for bail were made yesterday to Sheriff Clark on behalf of Mr. Stronach, manager, Mr. Loreschе, secretary, and Mr. Potter, director of the City of Glasgow Bank. The sheriff refused the applications, on the ground that the accused having been committed on the charge of theft it was not in his power to grant bail. An appeal has been taken to the Lord Advocate, and should it be unsuccessful with him it is to be carried to the Supreme Court. At a meeting of the Glasgow town Council yesterday, the Lord Provost moved that the corporation should head the list of subscriptions in aid of needy shareholders with a contribution from the city funds of £5,000. An objection was raised, however, and according to the standing orders the Provost had to content himself with giving notice of a motion for the next meeting.

A Scotch correspondent says:—Three melancholy cases are reported in connection with the Glasgow Bank failure. A gentleman at Midcalder, eighty years of age, holding £1,000 stock of the City Bank, became ill on hearing of the stoppage, and died this week. Mr. Russell, farmer, of Falkland, who also held £1,000 of stock, died this week from the excitement caused by his loss. A case of sudden death in one of the northern counties is attributed to the same cause.

Our Glasgow correspondent telegraphs:—The fugitive director of the City of Glasgow Bank, Mr. James Nicol Fleming, has escaped the police, who have an order for his arrest. A letter has been received by a near relative from Mr. Fleming, who is in Spain, stating that when the public excitement is over he will appear to answer all the charges against him.

THE CRY OF THE MAIDEN SHAREHOLDERS.

The following appears in a Scotch newspaper:—

"Pity us, God! There are five of us here,
"With threescore years on the youngest head,
"Five of us sitting in sorrow and fear—
"Well for our widowed one, she is dead:
"Day and night sitting, we've not laid a head
"Down on a pillow this week now and more;
"Trembling has seized on us, shrinking and dread,
"To hear the bell ring, or be seen out of door.
"Pity us, pity, O God!

"Pity us, God! When our father died
"His mind was at ease, for he left us shares,
"And a roof o'er our heads, too; and side by side,
"Happy and loving, we faced life's cares.
"Then we were young, and now feeble and old,
"But we never wronged any, as far as we know.
"And we tried to do right with our silver and gold,
"And the poor had their portion, the Church had its due.
"Pity us, pity, O God!

"Pity us, God! We would work if we could,
"But supplier fingers must stitch and hem;
"And who would give us our morsel of food,
"Though we span and knitted all day for them?
"We never knew work, but to keep ourselves neat;
"And never knew want, but our wants are small,
"And there's bread in the house yet, if we could eat,
"But the sickness of sorrow is mixed with it all.
"Pity us, pity, O God!

"Pity us, God! Must our little things go?
"All—even our mother's things cherished with care?
"Must we leave the old home—the one home that we know?
"But not for the Poorhouse—O surely not there?
"Could they not wait a while? We will not keep them long.
"We could live on so little, too, oh-erful and brave,
"But to leave the old house, where old memories throng,
"For the Poorhouse! O rather the peace of the grave!
"Pity us, pity, O God!

"Pity us, God! As for them who have wrought
"All this sad ruin so wide and deep,
"O how could they do it, and know it not?
"How could they know it, and think or sleep?
"But we would not, one of us, change this day
"Our lot for theirs, for our hands are clean;
"And the bankrupt soul has a darker way
"Than the way of the honest poor ever hath been.
"Pity us, pity, O God!

"Walter Smith."

SIR JAMES STEPHEN ON THE AFGHAN QUESTION.

The controversy on the Afghan difficulty continues with unabated vigour, and several of the great Indian authorities have contributed letters during the week. Sir James Stephen writes in answer to Lord Lawrence, who accuses Sir James of having left unanswered four of the seven questions proposed by him in his former letter:—

The first question, says Sir James, which I passed by was "Whether the conduct pursued for some years past towards the Ameer has been judicious?" For the discussion of this question I said full materials did not exist. On this Lord Lawrence observes that if the question is put aside for an indefinite period on this plea, much injustice would be dealt out to Shere Ali, and he quotes, with apparent approval, a letter published in the *Daily News*, which professes to give the causes of the Ameer's alleged feelings against us. These are (1) the occupation of Quetta; (2) the pressure put on the Ameer to receive English officers into different places in Afghanistan; (3) the granting of large numbers of arms of precision to the Maharajah of Cashmere, with instructions to push forward troops for the occupation of the passes leading to Chittral; (4) the embargo placed on the export of warlike stores and the like from India to Cabul; and (5) the aggressive tone of the press in India towards the Ameer. All this does not answer my assertion that the public at large have not the materials for a full discussion of the question which I passed over. But, to pass this over, can all these things taken together be regarded as "*a prima facie* case" justifying the Ameer in admitting into his territory and receiving as it is said, with distinguished honour a Russian Embassy escorted by an armed force, and excluding a similar Embassy sent by the Governments of India by the use of armed force? I cannot think so. Quetta is not in Afghan territory at all, and we had by treaty with Khelat a right to occupy it when we pleased. The "pressure" put on the Ameer to receive English officers was resisted by him, and was not attempted to be enforced by us. Of the alleged incident as to Cashmere, I am ignorant. As to the embargo on the import of arms, the whole trade in arms is for obvious reasons kept carefully under control in India. As for the language of the press, I need only say that if the Ameer had represented the matter to the Government of India he would have received the same answer as European Powers have often received to similar complaints. I would observe, however, as to all these things that so far from justifying the Ameer's conduct they appear to me to afford a strong *prima facie* ground for condemning it. If the Ameer had complaints to make, why would he not send and receive representatives by whom they might be discussed? It seems to me to be very hard on our Government to say that they are not only to have no representative at Cabul, but that if—without having any means of knowing the Ameer's views—they do anything which he happens to dislike, that act justifies him in utterly refusing to hear any explanation. This seems to me to put us gratuitously in a most disadvantageous position. The same results follow from another view of the subject. Lord Lawrence and I agree in thinking that at present we have ground only for a *prima facie* opinion, and that we shall not be in a position to form a final one till all the facts are made public. It is strange to me that he should not take account of another consideration which surely ought also to have its weight in forming such an opinion. I think that Lord Lytton ought to have fair play as well as Shere Ali. No one knows better than Lord Lawrence how weighty a responsibility the Viceroy of India has to bear. He is placed in an extraordinary position, and is armed with greater powers than any other subject of Her Majesty. For the manner in which he may employ those powers Parliament cannot call him to account, but it is morally responsible. But it seems to me to be contradictory to confer such powers with one hand and on the other to prevent them being used by reason of *prima facie* impressions that they are being misused. When an English statesman is placed in such a position as the Viceroy's, it seems to me that *prima facie* he ought to be supported. It would require the very strongest evidence of fatal error to induce me for one to do anything to weaken the hands of the Government of India at a critical moment.

In answer to the questions, "Has the Ameer grossly insulted a British agent?" and "In dealing with an Asiatic ruler like Shere Ali, have the common rules of European international law any application whatever?" Sir James says:—

The real question lies in the peremptory refusal of the Ameer, backed by armed force, to receive our embassy, contrasted as it is with his reception of the Russian Embassy. These are incontestable, and, indeed, admitted facts, and the question is what construction they bear *primâ facie*, for it must be remembered that they are the conduct for which Lord Lawrence considers the five grievances enumerated to form a *primâ facie* justification. It seems to me that the two acts together, unexplained and maintained as it seems they are to be, go near to a declaration of war by Afghanistan against England. I do not say they are incapable of explanation, or that no apology for them can be entertained; but I do say that as they stand they are a public insult. In my first letter I alluded to, but passed over, the question whether the rules of European international law apply to Asiatic Powers. I did so because the question can hardly be discussed without entering upon topics relating to the nature of international law which might be described as abstract and speculative; but Lord Lawrence asks, "What is the law or principle on which this cause between Shere Ali and ourselves is to be tried? Are we to be judges in our own cause? Are we to decide in accordance with our own interests? I will, therefore, say what occurs to me. European international law appears to me to be, not a law in the proper sense of the word, but a collection of usages which prevail between civilized nations, and are rendered possible by the fact that the leading civilized nations are practically for most purposes of nearly equal forces. The whole is built on the fiction that nations are permanent moral persons, and that they are all equal and independent. Whatever the value of this system may be in Europe—and I think it is much overrated, greatly misunderstood, full of fictions, and calculated rather to embitter international differences than to avoid war—it seems to me to have no application in India. I do not admit that England, Russia, China, the Ameer of Cabul, the Khan of Khelat, the Akhoond of Swat, the Nono of Sputi, and the Khan of Khiva form an assemblage of practically equal, permanent moral persons whose relations are to be discovered by consulting Grotius and his successors. Fictions are not to be stretched beyond a certain point. England, Russia, and China may treat on equal terms, and the other rulers whom I have mentioned are simply the chief rulers of clans more or less extensive and powerful, who, though not dependent upon me in the sense of owing definite duties or allegiance to the Queen, must be dealt with on the understanding that they occupy a distinctly inferior position, their inferiority consisting mainly in this—that they are not to be permitted to follow a course of policy which exposes us to danger. This is the footing on which every native State enlosed in the British dominions is practically treated. It appears to me that it is the only principle on which the adjacent Powers can be treated. Our relations with Bindia are, of course, different from our relations with the Ameer of Cabul, as they are different from our relations with Holkar or the Nizam, but at bottom our relations with all of them stand on the same basis. They are all determined by the fact that we are exceedingly powerful and highly civilised, and that they are comparatively weak and half barbarous. This is the plain truth, and, harsh it may sound, it is upon this foundation alone that our relations with them or any of them can be based.

Take, then, a ruler—I will not say a State—so situated and suppose that he takes steps which must convey to every mind, and which are obviously intended to convey, not only to us but to all India and Asia, the impression that he casts us off, asserts against us not merely independence, but independence in a hostile sense, and closely associates himself with a Power known to be our rival, and what is the inference? To my mind the *prima facie* inference is that he has done everything but formally declare war upon us. My answer, then, to Lord Lawrence's questions is this:—"There is no law by which the cause between Shere Ali and ourselves can be tried. The principles upon which our conduct towards him is to be determined is the one already stated. We are to be the judges of its application to the facts, and we are to decide according to our own interests meaning by that expression the interests of the permanence and stability of the British power, and of the various native States of which the British power is practically the guardian."

In conclusion, Sir James Stephen says it would deeply grieve him to be, or even appear to be, the advocate of war, or, indeed, of any high-handed or haughty measures.

The immense responsibility of the possession of such power as is vested in everyone who has any share in the government of India ought, I think, to have a severing effect on the mind. No one can feel more strongly than I that if war is or should become necessary, it is not a dreadful necessity. No one would be more disposed to welcome heartily and consider calmly and fairly any proposal which may come from Shere Ali for a peaceable arrangement of the matters in question. Should such offer be made, I think that in settling the terms of peace great weight should be given to the considerations put forward by Lord Lawrence. The inference which I draw from the views expressed above as to our relations with the native States is utterly unfavourable to insolence or aggression on our part. We are charged with the protection of overwhelming interests—the interests of all Asia, the interests of the honour of England. I would consider calmly what steps those interests demand, and I would take those steps with the [quiet, unexcited determination which befits the trustees of enormous resources. I see no evidence that the Government here or in India are not doing this. I see evidence that a wrong has been done which may probably be necessary to punish, and that a danger exists which if it can be averted, it would be well to avert. Seeing this, I think the public would do well to say to their representatives here and in India, "The responsibility of immediate action rests with you. For the present we will support you in such steps as you think it necessary to take; but remember that the day of reckoning is at hand, and that, as you have great powers and may by success win great honour, so you may by any serious error incur equally heavy penalties." Good service from distant agents can be had only by those who support their agents generously, and judge their conduct justly and firmly.

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND.

From Berlin it is stated that the whole Russian press professes to regard the Berlin Treaty as practically extinct. The following are a few specimens out of the many which might be adduced. The *Ruski Mir* expresses itself to this effect:—

It is absolutely impossible for us to leave any land south of the Balkans in Turkish hands. We have no reason to perpetuate the Oriental Question. We can have no wish to create a situation which must unavoidably result in fresh sanguinary crisis. Europe's decision is unjust. There will be no peace while the Trans-Balkan lands remain in Turkish hands. All Bulgaria must be formed into one re-united Principality, and the more important portion of the Eastern Question settled once for all. We have the power to do so, and should use it in a way to finish the Turko-Slavish trouble for ever. In point of fact, it is easy to effect this in the present state of international relations.

The same paper, in another article, says:—

Whether we are guilty of interfering in Afghanistan or not, certain it is that England's time is up. The hour has come when she will be held responsible for past delinquencies. Lord Beaconsfield's policy is breaking to pieces in more points than one, and the next blow will hurl this novel diplomatic *coryphé* into the abyss he has dug for himself.

In the same spirit the St. Petersburg *Vedomosti* says:—

The great struggle between England and Russia, which has been coming on for centuries, will occur in Afghanistan. A radical change in the history and position of one of these two Powers must be the result.

The St. Petersburg *Golos*, turning the tables upon its adversaries, complains that the conclusion of a definite peace, so generally hoped for by Russians at the time of the Berlin Congress, is postponed by the manœuvres of European diplomacy. The present armistice being ruinously expensive, the *Golos* prefers the renewal of absolute war. Such an opinion can hardly have been expressed without special licence. It is either a threat or the announcement of a determination taken.

Although it is semi-officially contradicted at Berlin, the report that the English Government would appeal to the Powers of Europe to enforce the execution of the Treaty of Berlin is corroborated by the *National*, an organ of the French Foreign Office. That journal thinks it is proved that the Russians are trying to evade the stipulations of the treaty generally, but especially that which makes the Balkans the frontier of the new Principality, but it points out that Turkey also has disregarded the decisions of the Congress. The *Temps* hints at the possibility of a Conference for the revision of the Treaty, and says there is no doubt that England can rely on receiving the support of French diplomacy, but that France would not draw the sword.

LORD LYTTON.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

We have never been ardent admirers of the present Viceroy of India; indeed, we have ventured to express strong disapproval of his conduct on more than one occasion. We feel ourselves on that account the more free to protest against the manner in which Lord Lytton's name is being handled by a portion of the English press. It suits certain Opposition newspapers to insinuate, and it apparently does *not* suit the ministerialist journals to deny, that Lord Lytton is responsible for the present situation in India. He it is, according to the former print, who, by his "theatrical" vanity and levity, has needlessly embroiled us in a quarrel with the Ameer of Cabul; or it is at any rate he who has so neglected the military preparations which should accompany an "Imperial" policy as to leave us in the unavailable position of men who have invited and received a rebuff which they must wait several months to avenge. The former of these charges scarcely needs discussion. Whatever may have been the nature of our policy in Afghanistan, and whatever share it may have had in the creation of the present difficulty, there is no warrant for speaking of it as "Lord Lytton's policy." We have every reason to believe—indeed, we make bold to assert—that the Viceroy of India took out with him instructions from the head of the Government at home to deal with and finally settle the North-West Frontier question, and to settle it as an Imperial question, on general lines of Imperial policy. From this it appears that all he has attempted in the matter has been to carry out the instructions he received—whether skilfully or unskilfully remains to be seen; and in the absence of any evidence that he has either exceeded or inaptly discharged his duty, no such excess or misfeasance is to be assumed.

The other charge, however, which is so commonly hinted against Lord Lytton in the Opposition press has a more plausible appearance. We can all see that a "vigorous policy," insufficiently backed by material force capable of immediate application, was very likely to place us, and that it has in fact placed us, in a position of somewhat ludicrous discredit; and our first impulse is undoubtedly to comdemn the Viceroy for having neglected the military measures necessary to give effect to his policy. Nor, if he should be eventually proved to have committed this error, will he merit any light measure of condemnation. That the error has been committed we see, and some one must be responsible for it; but it appears to us altogether premature to assume that that responsibility must necessarily rest upon the shoulders of the Viceroy. In the first place, we have reason to believe that he did commence preparations, and that betimes; and the fact that he did not complete them, and that they are at this moment incomplete, is open to another and more probable explanation than that his earliar activity subsided of itself into inertia. It was known many months ago that large bodies of troops were being concentrated in the Punjaub; and it is not very natural to suppose that a step of this kind would have been taken without any intention of following it up. A far more natural supposition is that the completion of the preparations thus begun was prevented by causes beyond the Viceroy's control; and one such cause it is at least easy to suggest. The same fatal influence by which the English policy was paralyzed in Europe may have equally operated to paralyse it in Asia: and Cabinet dissensions may be as much responsible for the fiasco in North-West India as for the humiliations of Berlin. We have reason to know, at any rate, that the late Secretary for India was from the first violently opposed to the policy which Lord Lytton went out charged to pursue; and it would accord with all we know of Lord Salisbury's conduct at the Constantinople Conference if he should have declined to submit his own will in this as in other matters to that of his colleagues or his chief. The Indian policy which he could not altogether reverse (the whole current of facts being in its favour) he might at least confound and stultify; and, injurious as may be the supposition that he would so use his power, we cannot in the face of past experience reject it as improbable. Nor would it then be surprising if Lord Lytton, violently opposed by his immediate official superior, and weakly supported, perhaps, by the Minister from whom he received his instructions, should have hesitated to burden the embarrassed finances of India with the full military preparations for a policy which, for aught he knew, he might be forced at any moment to abandon. And in any case it would have been a matter for astonishment if he had persevered in his preparations after the conclusion of the Treaty of Berlin—or, for that matter, after the signature of the Salisbury-Schouvaloff Agreement. By that time at any rate the period of "spirited policies" might well seem to him to have closed, and he could scarcely be blamed if he no more foresaw than the Government at home that the English surrender in Europe would be the signal for Russian advance in Asia. If it has found him unprepared it has found her Majesty's Ministers no less so; and it would be most precipitate to condemn him for an unreadiness which, for aught we know, may be the direct result of those domestic divisions which have so miserably confounded our counsels during the last two eventful years.

Upon any view of the case, however, we should in common fairness advise a suspension of judgment upon the question of who is to blame until the whole truth is—if it ever is to be—ascertained. Should the explanation suggested turn out to be the correct one, as we believe it will, Lord Lytton, instead of being liable to condemnation for negligence, will deserve the sympathy due to a deeply injured man. He will simply have been led by false promises of support from home into a position of the utmost difficulty and danger—aggravated by the injustice of hearing the results of ministerial weakness and discord attributed to his own recklessness and incapacity. But, all this apart, the attempt to saddle the Viceroy of India with the responsibility for any failure of any Indian policy, be it what it may, is one against which the strongest protest ought to be made. The Act of 1858 fixes the responsibility in question is imposed upon the Secretary for India. It is to Lord Salisbury, or, so far as he has been controlled by the Cabinet, to Lord Beaconsfield's Government at large, that the nation must look to render an account of the policy pursued in India and of its consequences; and the attempt to shift this or any portion of this responsibility upon Lord Lytton's shoulders is as unjust in principle as in spirit it is ignoble.

POLICY AND POPULARITY.

(Pall Mall Gazette, Nov. 1.)

The correspondent of the *Daily News* at Simla is one of the most trustworthy of all newspaper reporters: and if the news he sends home to-day is somewhat exciting, we have ourselves no doubt of its accuracy. He tells us that the Ameer's reply to the Viceroy's letter, lately received, was discourteous and altogether unsatisfactory. It offered no excuse for the repulse of the mission, and generally indicated a disposition quite averse from a pacific solution. "Nevertheless, it has been decided to give the Ameer a final opportunity of averting hostilities by sending him an ultimatum stating terms, and demanding a reply within a period which, though very short, is amply sufficient." Mr. Forbes adds that "this resolution was forced on the Indian Government by the home authorities, and only adopted after urgent and repeated remonstrances." At the Viceregal Council held at Simla on Saturday, it was unanimously agreed to urge reconsideration of the matter on the Home Government. "Representations were made with and earnestness seldom characterizing official communications." A continuous interchange of telegrams followed, and on Wednesday there was "good hope of a successful issue." But the Home Government stuck to its decision, and forbade "the formal decision of the Viceregal Council was made in full self-consciousness of bitter humiliation. It is regarded as a cruel and humiliating mistake from the highest to the lowest. All active operations before the spring are now impossible, but the military preparations are continued." This is the substance of a very important piece of news. The writer adds that there is no expectation that the terms of the ultimatum will be accepted, and he further declares that it is hoped that the Ameer will turn back the messenger who conveys them. The dread is that Shere Ali, on the suggestion of the Russians at Cabul, will finesse so as to gain time, which is supposed to be valuable to them at the present juncture of affairs. How that may be depends upon a variety of circumstances, of which we can know little or nothing. It largely depends, for instance, upon the precise character of the Russian plans, upon what conditions those plans are based, and what alternatives they may happen to include. Our own impression is that, on the whole, the resolution to postpone action is probably a wise one: and this we think, even without taking into account the grave consideration that the 9th of November is at hand. For of course it must not be forgotten that to-morrow week is Lord Mayor's Day; that her Majesty's Ministers must be present at the City banquet on the evening of that day; and that it would be extremely awkward, three months after the proclamation of peace with honour, if our new Knights of the Garter had to console the country over the outbreak of a most ugly war, the direct consequence of their triumphs at Berlin. Of this inconvenience due account should be taken of course; but it is by no means for that reason alone that we think the Ministry justified (probably) in compelling the Indian Government to delay operations till after another appeal has been made to the Ameer's judgment. For that, we suppose, is the shape which the ultimatum will take. In all likelihood, he will be asked to consider what his own position is likely to be six months after he has decided an English army to invade Afghanistan. He will be asked ponder the probabilities of his being by that time in existence, whatever else may befall. And if the matter is clearly placed before him from that point of view—and not only before the Ameer, but also before the chiefs whose help appears necessary to him—it is not altogether improbable that satisfactory results may ensue. Other considerations there are of an equally cogent nature, flowing from the fact that our troubles in European Turkey and our troubles in Afghanistan have the same source, and that it may be as well not to precipitate ourselves on the one before we have ascertained whether we cannot "square" the originator of both. This is a task upon which Lord Salisbury may be expected to bend his energies with something more than official alacrity. Indeed, since his lordship must have foreseen, though he so carefully disguised them from a public which could only be managed by sojolery, what the certain results of his underground agreement with Russia would be, he has doubtless been long prepared with the concessions which are formally to satisfy the Czar's susceptibilities, and complete his own victory over the Turkish pashas who thoughtlessly made him ridiculous at Constantinople.

Pending the result of these efforts, we make bold to counsel the Government not to neglect those sources of inspiration which have hitherto been allowed to determine so much of their foreign policy. Never could they less afford to withdraw their attention from the party prospect at home, and from the signs and symptoms of popular feeling from which that prospect is to be inferred. They may be trusted, however, not to overlook such a speech as that delivered yesterday by Mr. Gladstone; and they will err unpleasantly for themselves if they underrate the significance of the reception which that address and others of a like character have recently met with. We do not infer from this reception that the public are in any degree better disposed towards Mr. Gladstone and his foreign policy than they were, or any the more inclined to accept his guidance in the settlement of the Eastern Question. But what we do find in it is a fresh symptom of the deepening disgust and disappointment with which the policy of Mr. Gladstone's opponents has come to be regarded. Adverse criticism on the Ministry and the ministerial conduct of affairs is everywhere and every day obtaining a more sympathetic welcome, and it matters not what reservations may be in the hearer's mind with respect to the statesmanship of the critic. The growing confidence of their enemies, and the rapidly diminishing number of their friends, are the facts with which the Government have now to reckon; and as yet their official apologists have not got so far as a recognition of them. Hitherto they have attempted to silence their own misgivings on the subject by incessant iteration of the catchword that the policy of the Government has been "approved by the country." There could be no greater delusion or no more ridiculous pretence. What was approved by the country—rashly and mistakenly approved—was not the policy of the Government as it is, but the policy of the Government as it was represented to be—as it appeared to those whose brief applause it won. It was "peace with honour" that was welcomed with such pleasure in England and with such loud acclamation of the Ministers who are supposed to have brought it home but just in proportion to the exultation of the people over what they thought they had obtained is now their disgust and irritation over what they find they have got. So long as it was believed that "Russia had been thrust back behind the Balkans," and that the Ottoman Empire had been "concentrated" and protected for the future by "an impassable barrier," it was natural enough that the policy which pretended to have worked these wonders should have been "approved by the country." But it is equally natural that the approval should not survive the pretence, and when it appears not only that war is still raging or threatening at half a dozen points of the late Ottoman Empire, but that Russia is already astride of the "impassable barrier," and that even if her armies are withdrawn her influence pre-

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mises to remain paramount to the south of the Balkans, it is mere folly to talk of the ministerial policy having been "approved by the country." What it approved was the restraining of Russia, the "concentration" of Turkey, and the establishment of sound conditions of security for our Indian Empire. What it sees is Russia rampant, Turkey cast again into the market, and India menaced by a war. "Peace with honour" might from the first have been seen to deserve better the description of "peace with humbug:" and as time has gone on the peace has receded more and more into the background and the humbug has come more and more glaringly to the front. To insist that all this makes no difference, and that a national approval, obtained under false pretences, must hold good for ever, is the most foolish of all possible pleas; but it is apparently the only one upon which ministerial apologists have to rely.

MR. GLADSTONE AT RHYL.

THERE was a great Liberal demonstration, on Oct. 31, at Rhyl, in Flintshire, the occasion being the inauguration of a Liberal Association. After a conference in the morning of the Liberals of North Wales, Mr. Gladstone presiding, in the evening, at a public meeting in the skating rink attached to the winter garden, the Duke of Westminster moved a resolution, seconded by Mr. Osborne Morgan, M.P., expressing unfaltering faith in the right hon. gentleman as a statesman and patriot, and thanking him for the efforts he had made to expose and counteract the secret and imperious policy of the Prime Minister. Mr. Gladstone, in reply, justified the prominent part he has lately taken in criticising and condemning the action of the Government. He complained of the absence of information in regard to the entanglement with the Ameer of Afghanistan, and asked whether, in censuring the acts of Russia, we were prepared to justify our own interference in the affairs of the frontier States of India. Referring to the present state of Afghanistan, and what was the state when Her Majesty's present Government took into their hands the charge of public affairs, the hon. gentleman said:—

We found the Indian policy of the country justly and wisely guided by a man who, though he did not belong to our political party—I mean Lord Mayo—yet was as honest and as good a Governor-General as ever held the high office of Viceroy of India. (Applause.) Within three or four months after we acceded to office, a meeting of the most friendly character was held at Umballa, where Shere Ali, the Ameer of Afghanistan, and his favourite son stood upon the platform, as friends, by the side of Lord Mayo. Lord Mayo, at a fixed point in the proceedings, produced a jewelled sword and handed it to Shere Ali, and said, "I trust your Highness will use this sword with effect against your enemies," and Shere Ali replied, "I will use it against every enemy of the Queen of England." ("Hear, hear," and cheers.) That was the state of feeling—that was the state of affairs—which prevailed at the commencement of our government on the north-western frontier of India, and that was the state of affairs when we handed them over to the charge of our successors in office. How has the change been brought about, and what is the satisfactory issue of any quarrel of this nature? Even if you are driven into it on the clearest grounds of justice and of necessity, it must be regarded as a great calamity to the country and to all concerned. But now, when the prospect held out is this—I am now speaking the language of the supporters of the Government—that "an intolerable affront has been inflicted upon us, we must proceed to seek humiliatory vengeance; and when there appears to be a great leaning to the counsels of those who state that our frontier ought to be on the north of Afghanistan and not on the south, and that Afghanistan ought to be a part of the British dominions, is it possible to conceive a more dismal prospect? (Hear, hear.) Here are 4,000,000 of the wildest, most fickle, I am afraid many would add most faithless, but undoubtedly of the bravest and most warlike people in the world, dwelling many of them in inaccessible passes, others in valleys to which access is very difficult, in consequence of their mountain barriers; and it is actually proposed by those who seemed to desire to bring you into conflict with Russia, that you should enter into that conflict with these Afghan subjects with their mountains in their rear. (Laughter.) Well, ladies and gentlemen, I know not how this change has been brought about. I do not undertake to pronounce an opinion upon a case with respect to which it appears to me that information is studiously and needlessly withheld. (Hear, hear.) This I know, that the honour and interest of England ought to be maintained, and must be maintained. It can only be maintained in consonance with the principles of justice—(cheers)—and let me likewise say, that in considering the application of justice to this question we must recollect not only justice as between the British Empire and Afghanistan, but justice as between the several members of the British Empire. (Hear, hear.) Justice to India must me remembered—(hear, hear)—as well as justice to Afghanistan.

Speaking on the relations between Russia and England, Gladstone said:—

The relations of the two countries in Central Asia when we were driven from office were relations very different from what they are now; and how did this come about but as the proceeds of the policy to which as Liberals we have objected, and which I hope will receive the final and effectual sentence from the voice of the people at the next election? If there was any offence in the Ameer receiving a Russian Embassy, it was Russia in sending it that was the greater offender, and the weak, feeble Power in comparison in receiving it was the lesser. But it appears that even with the chivalrous character and spirit with which the present Government have been almost bursting for several years they are going to call, not Russia the greater to account for a breach of faith, but they say of the Ameer of Afghanistan, "We will invade him and take possession of his country in consequence of what he has done unless he submits to the demand which we make." Well, I must also say with regard to the whole of this, while I think we are just in withholding our final opinions upon the merits of the case, I complain extremely of the darkness in which it is shrouded. This is not the first time such a thing has occurred; it is the habitual method by which the present Government proceeds. It was thus that the enormous responsibilities of regulating the government of Turkey in Asia were undertaken, without one word of notice to the people of England as to the position in which they were about to be placed. Surely, the Government ought to know that the absence of true information is the way to bring false information upon the scene. We have been lately worked up fever heat and a state of mind which brings about war by false information. We were told a few weeks ago that the Ameer had grossly insulted our Envoy. That statement was made use of by the organs of the Government in the press in order to recommend to the people of England the policy of immediate war upon Afghanistan on the ground of that false statement; and one of the papers went so far as to say, "Now has come the time for settling the whole of this matter. Russia, of course, has brought it on, and it is a very good thing after all, that she has brought it on. We never could be more ready than we are now; it will be done in the course of a few weeks, and the power and glory of England will be seen more and more." (Laughter.) Why, ladies and gentlemen, do you recollect what happened in 1870, when exactly the same proceedings came before the Franco-German war? The French were wrought up to that state of mind in which they tolerated that most unjust and ruinous war entirely by the statement that their ambassador had been insulted by the King of Prussia. Read instead of their ambassador our envoy; read instead of the King of Prussia, the Ameer of Afghanistan; and exactly the same forgery was practised upon us, by whom, I do not know, but the very same use was made of it, for the purpose of driving us into war.

Referring to the power of England and the respect given to that power by foreign nations, the hon. gentleman said:—

We are told that there never was a time when the power of England was more respected in foreign Courts, but what I want to have respected in foreign courts is the justice, the honesty, and the integrity of England. (Cheers.) There is no man living, there is no Power on the face of the earth, there is no State on the face of the earth that doubts the power of England. Proofs of the power of England are not to be read in vaunting speeches at the Guildhall—(cheers and laughter)—nor in the covering of railway stations in red cloth—(laughter)—nor in giving the freedom of the City in gold boxes. (Laughter.) That is no proof of the power of England. The proofs of the power of England are written in the history of the country for 600 years, and they are not to be shaken by invidious criticism or by armed hostility. What I want is this—let us create in the minds of civilized mankind as firm a conviction of our justice and moderation as we have long ago created of our power—(loud cheers)—and then you will have conferred an inestimable boon on the cause of human civilisation.

In conclusion, Mr. Gladstone contrasted the position of this country now with what it was when the late Government left office, and said that "Peace with honor" really meant depressed trade and commerce, broken treaties, mystery, breaches of law, and the usurpation of the privileges of the Crown.

UPPER INDIA IN THE RAINS.

(Saturday Review.)

FEW travellers for pleasure care to linger in India after the very earliest burst of spring. In the Northern provinces especially the winter is scarcely over before hot winds set in, and journeying becomes a task of difficulty and pain. Many Englishmen accordingly, after a few weeks in the country, carry home with them the idea of India as a dry, bright sunshiny place, with a brisk, keen atmosphere, which becomes disagreably hot only for a few hours in the middle of the day, and at night sinks to a temperature low enough to render warm clothes and good fires a matter of necessity. The sky is monotonously and uninteresting blue; the wind is harsh, cold, violent, like the east wind of an English February; of anything like tropical vegetation not a trace is to be seen; vast, arid, dusty plains stretch away into the horizon; the corn-fields are green, but not luxuriant; the great winter crops of wheat, which in a month or two more will be yellowing in the fierce blaze of an Indian spring, are only just above the ground; many trees are shedding their leaves, and have a dingy dusty look. The traveller feels that he has left the tropics, the soft Bengalee, the enervating moisture and luxuriant foliage of the South, far behind him, and has come to a sterner climate, where fervent Sikh and wild Pathan breathe a congenially bracing air, and are moulded into the sturdy frames and high spirits that have on more battle-fields than one made a formidable resistance to the victorious onset of a British force.

In the autumn the face of nature wears a very different aspect. The corn crops of the early months have been gathered to the thousand threshing floors that stud the country, and—such is the newest phase of Indian agriculture—have been whirled away to Calcutta or London. The great summer harvest of pulses and millets, which form the staple diet of the population, has covered the country with a rich vegetation eminently suggestive of rapid growth and bumper crops. All the low-lying lands are under water; every ravine is a torrent; where a few months ago a languid stream was loitering through the shallows and losing itself in the sand, now the great river, muddy and turbulent and cold from its snowy home above, goes raging and swirling to the sea, and every indentation in the soil has become a little lake; the rice crops stand flashing with their bright metallic green in the stagnant pools; the sugar-cane, its spreading foliage bound carefully together, towers high into the air; the tall "jowar" lifts its head joyfully amid the descending streams and drinks in the long-desired moisture; already the cobs of Indian corn are yellowing on the stalwart stem, and will soon find their way to the bazaars, and thence to many a humble banquet in the villages around; a world of cucumbers, melons, gourds of every species, has sprung suddenly into existence, and stands piled high at every street corner, within the means of the poorest purchaser. All nature wears an air of profusion. Earth seems "to laugh and sing" with the accomplished promise of plenty near at hand; great herds of cattle that have grown gaunt on scanty fare all through the winter months, and have sometimes had to be content with an old thatch by way of a repast, stand knee-deep amid the ample pasturage which a few days' rain has conjured from the dusty plain; buffaloes, to whom anything like drought is an especial affliction, lie wallowing in the water, serenely contented, and scarcely visible above the surface; and great aquatic birds stalk daintily through the slush, and find a ready meal in every pool. The landscape is alive, too, with busy human forms which remind the traveller that he is in the most thickly-populated region of the world; every meadow has one or more little fragile tenements raised aloft on slender piles, whence the owners of the crop may watch its growth, and protect it from the inroads of man, bird, or beast; on the uplands, wherever the flood has sufficiently receded, the ploughmen are hard at work with that primitive and feeble instruments with which from time immemorial the Indian cultivator has scratched the surface of the soil. It is in vain that scientific farmers assure him that a few inches deeper lies an untouched mine of wealth; his forefathers have been content to leave it untouched, and so is he; and the merits of deep ploughing find their way but slowly into the agricultural mind, fossilized by the usage of generations. The peasant's instinct, however, leads him to repeat the process as often as possible, and the rickety plough and scrambling cat-like bullocks will sometimes go over a field ten or twelve times in preparation for the winter crop; the consequence is that the moment the rain is at an end the cultivator hurries to his field and seizes the golden moment to turn his fallow over. His habits of companionship stick by him, and a "brotherhood" may often be seen at work with three or four ploughs side by side. Elsewhere tribes of labourers are busy clearing out the thick undergrowth of weeds that thrive as fast and profusely as everything else, or transplanting the rice plants from the nursery beds to their final home. The landscape is overhung with a sky of picturesque variety, instead of the vast azure dome of the winter months. Every hour brings some new atmospheric effect. On the horizon the sun is sinking into a massive bank of inky clouds, dyeing their edges with a crimson glory; northward a deluge of rain wraps everything in a gloomy mist; elsewhere the clouds have broken, a pale blue sky shines out amid the storm around and lights up one little patch of the landscape with transient splendour; then, as the sun sets, the whole western heaven is ablaze with gold and red; the huge rain-clouds flash out in gorgeous colours and fantastic shapes; and, almost before the eye has drunk in the splendour of the scene, night has settled over the plain; a storm has spread across the sky and shuts out all the landscape from view; darkness falls pall-like on flood and field; belated peasants hurry their flocks homeward cowering before the storm; and the grateful earth, through the live-long night, will absorb the welcome supply and treasure it safely in those secret recesses where stream and lake and fountain have their birth, and on which through many a thirsty month to come all life, vegetable and animal, will have so largely to depend.

An artist would rejoice in so much that is grand, varied, and picturesque. To the eye of the Indian administrator the scene is full of sterner and sadder meaning. Though the tract between the Ganges and the Jumna is among the richest in India, and has been the scene of some of our most successful irrigation schemes, the rainfall, profuse at the base of the Himalayas diminishes rapidly in the direction of Rajpootana and Bundelkhund, and in almost all parts alike is liable to variations which, whether of excess or defect, are ruinous to the agriculture of the country. The rain-clouds which stream up the valley of the Ganges, or are driven southwards by the great mountain barrier have a long and adventurous journey before they reach the corn fields of Benares and the wooded plains of Oudh. Another monsoon-stream, which comes up the valleys of the Taptee and Nurbudda from the Arabian Sea, is liable to equal vicissitudes, and the country about Agra and Allahabad is often in danger of losing its share of both supplies. Little is known of the deeper philosophy that shapes the movements of that mysterious current known as the South-West Monsoon. Its watery burden sheds itself profusely on the Malabar Ghats, more profusely still on the mountains of Burmah and North-East Bengal. There is reason to believe, too, that vast masses of water are precipitated into the Bay of Bengal and the Indian Ocean, and the careful observation of recent years has connected the progress of the wind current with the relative atmospheric pressure at the Line as compared with the various regions over which the monsoon travels. But we know nothing as yet of the conflicting agencies which direct its course and decide the ultimate destination of the treasures of which it is the bearer. The attempts which have been made by Dr. Hunter and others to establish a theory of cyclical recurrence of droughts are, so far as practical usefulness is concerned, nullified by variations too frequent and too important to allow of the slightest reference being made to a rule so far removed from invariability. The present year, for instance, belongs to the series of Dr. Hunter's series—1823, 1834, 1845, 1856, and 1867; but hitherto there has certainly been little reason to expect a deficiency of rainfall, many places in the Madras Presidency having received double their normal allowance for the summer months, and the island of Ceylon nearly ten times its usual rainfall. In Upper India, at any rate, all that is known is that failures of rainfall, sufficient to involve a bad famine, occur at intervals ranging from twenty-three to twenty-four years; and less serious droughts at intervals of six or eight. Great famines devastated the North-West Provinces in 1770, 1783, 1803, 1819, 1837, and 1861; and the year 1877 has unhappily earned a title to be added to the list. Droughts of less importance visited the same regions in 1733, 1744, 1752, 1790, 1813, 1826, 1833, and 1873. Each of the great famines, moreover, was preluded by years of climatic irregularity, especially noticeable in the case of the famines of 1803, 1837, and 1861; the same phenomenon announced the advent of the recent dearth in the North-West Provinces, the preceding year having been marked by unseasonable rains at one time and by so serious a failure at another that nothing but a lucky downpour at a time when there was least reason to expect it, averted wholesale disaster. The figures appear sufficiently to establish the doctrine, perhaps too much overlooked by the earlier administrators of the country, that the periodical recurrence of famine may be counted on with the same certainty as any other cosmical phenomenon, and that the revenue, taxes, and general administrative machinery of the district should be shaped with reference to the fact that every few years the main food-staples of the population will fail, the landowners be deprived most of their income, and great masses of the labouring classes be thrown out of employment and thus into destitution.

Even since last autumn these results have been witnessed in almost every part of Oudh and the North-West Provinces on a scale of alarming magnitude. The autumn rainfall of many districts completely failed, dropping in Meerut, for instance, from 25 inches to 4, in Agra from 26to 2¾, in Lucknow from 41 inches to 4½; everywhere else the deficiency was almost equally marked. Nor was this all. Instead of cool, soft, rainy clouds, the country was swept overbya raging, hot west wind which carried ruin in its course, and blasted the feeble growth which artificial irrigation had kept alive; the consequence was a total failure of the great autumn crops on which the mass of the inhabitants depend for food, the landowners for the payment of the two winter instalments of the land revenue, and the tenants for that of their half-year's rent. Prices, which had ranged abnormally low, rose speedily to double the current rates, and, to aggravate this rise, a brisk wheat export to Europe, continued to exhaust the local supplies, and to put this staple more than ever out of the reach of the consumer. The land-awning classes were in many places partially recouped by the high prices which their existing stocks commanded, but the great masses of agricultural and town labourers sank into dire distress. For some weeks there was grave reason to apprehend that the drought which had ruined the summer crop would be equally fatal to the autumnal sowings, and thus destroy all hopes of the harvest which might be expected in the spring. This fear was happily removed by a downfall early in October, and again partially by heavy rains in December; but on the whole the crop has been scarcely an average one, and meantime the high price of grain, the inclement season, and the outbreak of an epidemic of smallpox—one of the plagues that generally hover on the flanks of a famine—were telling disastrously on the general health. The death list of the province sprang from 50,000 and 43,000 (the totals for January and February 1877) to 137,000 in January 1878, 138,000 in February, 143,000 in March and 167,000 in April, from which time there has been a slow but steady improvement. The figures could not, of course, fail to create a profound impression both on the Government and the public; some sections of the Indian press have loudly condemned, others as vehemently defended, the measures which the Lieutenant-Governor of the province adopted to meet the prevailing distress. The Government of India has directed a searching inquiry into the causes of the mortality. Pending the result of this, it would be rash to say more than that there are evidently large sections of the community which no machinery of relief hitherto contrived by Government succeeds in reaching, and that the question how to deal in any satisfactory manner with the destitution produced by famines is one of the problems which the patience, experience, and statesmanship of Indian administrators have still to solve.

BISHOP SARGENT AND HIS CONVERTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "PIONEER."

SIR,—In your dispute with Bishop Sargent, you have not done justice to your animadversions on his conduct, for you have omitted in your remarks on his letter to specify the chief point in which his circular is "loathsome to cultivated Europeans of good taste;" and I regret your omission the more, inasmuch as I disapprove of the circular, and consider the opinion regarding it in your issue of the 2nd ultimo to have been both justifiably conceived and temperately expressed. To me the most noticeable feature in the circular is the attempt of its author to exhibit moral delinquency and temporal calamity in the light of cause and effect. I doubt if there are many beliefs connected with the mystery of life, more intellectually narrow and more morally debarred than this is. If the circular means anything at all, it means that the natives of the Tinnevelly District suffered from drought because they believed in false gods, and that if they continue so to believe they will suffer still more. If the sufferings or untimely deaths of a multitude are due to their sins, the suffering or untimely death of an individual must be due to his sin. Will the Bishop undertake to say that those who have keenly suffered, and those who are dead in the Tinnevelly District, were worse men than those who have not suffered and those who are still alive there? But he will perhaps deny the efficacy or even the possibility of any difference between the moral merit of different individuals among those whom he would view simply as unbelievers. The particular qualities of particular heathens, might say, matter not; it is sufficient that they as a body are not of the elect. Adopting this opinion, how are we to account for the untimely and unhappy deaths of individuals and masses whose theological beliefs have not been at variance with the Bishop's? He might attribute the potato famine to the Irishman's obstinate adherence to the errors of his papistical forefathers, and view the untimely and violent deaths of the Girondists as the fitting result of their aversion for altar and priest. But why did Edward Tudor die in boyhood? What of the axe that severed the neck of Jane Grey? By the fact that Charles Stuart was styled "the Martyr," I am reminded that it has in all ages been usual with men—I fear I am compelled to say with most—men to view the sufferings of their co-religionists as martyrdoms and the torments endured by their theological opponents as the timely act of a power meting out retributive justice. The victims sacrificed by Cortez and Pizarro approached no nearer to the Bishop's theological orthodoxy than to the unconverted natives of the Tinnevelly District. Will he maintain that suffering was as appropriate in that case as in this? There lived a little man at Twickenham in the last century, who, when he wrote

> See, Falkland falls, the virtuous and the just,
> See godlike Turenne prostrate in the dust,

had pondered over the mysteries of existence without attempting to dogmatise about what he did not understand. Yes, sir, you may well say that the spirit of the Bishop's circular is "loathsome to cultivated Europeans of taste." Cultivated taste, in the person of Professor Knight, writes of "the ethical puzzle of suffering associated with virtue, and happiness allied with evil;" it says that "it is an oft-told tale in all the literature of the world and a perplexing fact in every life this union of virtue with sorrow, or even with misery (which is the secret of all tragedy), and the opposite and equally incongruous union of happiness and vice."

A READER.

THE OUTBREAK OF CHOLERA AT NAINI TAL.—Naini Tal, the queen of Hill Stations, has been hitherto remarkably free from epidemics; but as if to disprove scientific theorists with their impassable cholera lines, even Simla has been visited with the dreaded scourge, and it is now the turn of Naini Tal. Fortunately the outbreak has occurred at the close of the season, and the ready dispersion of the European inhabitants, and the intense cold which will supervene, will no doubt nip the disease in the bud, without much loss of life. The first fatal case which occurred was that of the wife of the Rev. Mr. Cheni, of the American Mission, then a servant of Mr. Chapman's died, and there were other fatal cases amongst the natives. Then it attacked the pupils at the Naini Tal Girls' school and carried off in a short space of time four of the most promising pupils of the school. The remainder were sent to the east end of the station, where houses were hired for them, and the parents were telegraphed for to remove them; this has been promptly done. We believe there are still some of the girls sick, but none in imminent danger. The boys have kept healthy. Miss Bradbury, the Head Mistress, and the Teachers, the Rev. J. Horsburg, and his good wife, and the Matron, were unremitting in their attendance on the sick children, and deserve the sincere gratitude of their parents. It is to be hoped the School will not suffer from this exceptional occurrence at this otherwise remarkably healthy and well-conducted seminary. There was quite a panic in Naini Tal: coolies, servants, and residents rushing downhill pell-mell to escape from the dreaded disease.—*Railway Service Gazette.*

A LIFE SAVED.—Yesterday morning Bow-Bazar street would have had to record a terrible catastrophe but for the timely presence of mind of a European gentleman. A two-storeyed house in this street is undergoing repairs and the highest scaffold for this purpose reaches to within 3 feet of the roof. Here 3 masons were at work, when one of their number, in turning, missed his footing and fell. In his descent his clothes caught the sharp end of a projecting bamboo of the fourth scaffold, or some 3 feet above the first storey, and strange to say he remained suspended in mid air, though swaying violently with his face and legs downwards. On the fifth and other scaffolds there were no workmen. His fellow workmen above were afraid to descend and render assistance; whilst the great crowd below looked on trembling and gesticulating, but without one of their number ascending to aid the suspended man. Some minutes elapsed in this position, and whilst the crowd surged backward and forward, a buggy containing a European gentleman and lady was forced to stop. The gentleman—Mr Fraser—jumped out, and taking in at a glance the position of affairs, seized a rope and asked any one to ascend to where the suspended man was. A native Christian and a Mahomedan volunteered, and arriving on either side of him, each holding one end of the rope, which was shortened as much as possible, adjusted it under the man's body, and pulling him up to the scaffold to which he was suspended, he was directed to grasp it and thus his life was saved.—*Englishman.*

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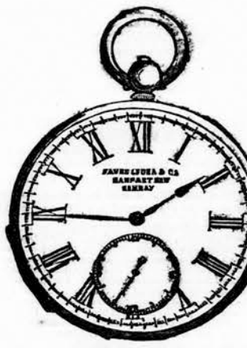

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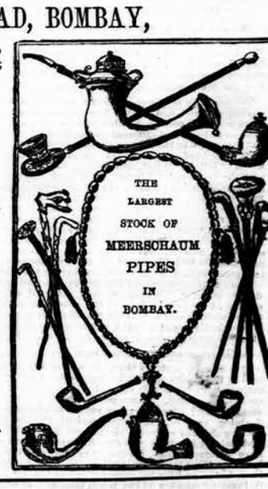

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